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THE JERUSALEM POST

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TIP-TOP 101
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Marginal Column

By I. F. STONE

THE split within the Eisenhower Administration is not merely a split over what to do about Indo-China. The division of opinion is more fundamental. It is between those who think World War III unavoidable, and those who believe peace is possible. Those who think World War III unavoidable believe the U.S. will lose it unless war is precipitated before the Russians have a long range continental bomber and an ample supply of H-bombs. This, by their calculation, is two or three years.

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THE conflicting reports, statements and speeches out of Washington become less confusing if read not as statements of policy, but as efforts — by sharply differing officials — to win public opinion to their side. Nixon, Senator Knowland, Radford, Admiral Carney and Dulles have all been trying to condition the public mind for war.

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IN assessing the situation, some familiar stereotypes are deceptive. The "Pentagon" and "the military" are not in this meaningful concepts. The Army Chief of Staff, Ridgway, and the Army generally (General Van Fleet is the exception, as was MacArthur) tends to take a conservative view, quite unlike Admiral Radford and most of the Air Force and Navy crowd. There is one report in Congressional circles that Ridgway was so strongly opposed to intervention in Indo-China that he threatened at one point to resign. The Army view reflects the thinking of the infantry, and the feeling that after the glamour boys of the Air Force get through it is still the foot soldier who has to do the dirty work and take the terrain. Eisenhower, as an Army man, shares this view.

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ANOTHER deceptive Leftist stereotype links "big business" with war. "Wall Street" is also divided. As a matter of fact the only organized opposition to war at the moment comes from this sector. Its two spokesmen in the Cabinet, Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey and Secretary of Defence Wilson, are both on the side of peace. Wilson was prevailed upon by the "wild men" to go out to the Far East and see for himself in the hope that he might change his mind about intervention. He came back, as might have been expected, more strongly confirmed in the views that he had when he left. He is stubborn, shrewd and plain spoken, with a good shop foreman's instinct for the tangible and distrust of big vague talk.

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IN his speech on June 7, Wilson struck themes on which he has dwelt before. "War and the preparation for war," Wilson said, "can never be real prosperity, for such military programs absorb materials and the efforts of millions of people that could otherwise be used for raising the standard of living of the people." A third world war was not the answer to Communism. "Even a victory" in such a war would set back human progress: after it was over we would still be faced with "the problem of what to do." America should "strive to figure out what it would take to win the peace even after a third disastrous war in the hope that by putting those policies into effect now before such a war the war itself could be averted." Nobody in the U.S. government has spoken quite this way since Wallace.

●

DESPITE offstage noises by Knowland, the interventionists and the preventive war crowd are for the moment defeated. But the situation is still fluid, the enemies of peace determined. Miscalculations at Geneva or in Indo-China may yet give the wild men their chance.

Washington, June 14.

Austria to Seek New Four-Power Talks

By IRIS R. RUSSELL
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).— The Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Julius Raab, said here today that he would leave "nothing undone" to promote new negotiations for four-power agreement on a state treaty giving freedom to his country.

"Meanwhile, we shall endeavour to obtain alleviation of the occupation regime," he said. But Austria's uppermost aim would remain unchanged—the achievement of her full freedom and sovereignty.

GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA HOLD ARMY TALKS

BELGRADE, Thursday (Reuter). — A Greek military delegation and representatives of the Yugoslav army had talks in Stromica, Southern Macedonia, from June 9 to June 16 coordinating joint defence, the official Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported today.

Mapai for Subsidy Return Tax, Price Stability Fund

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Mapai Central Committee tonight decided to stand by the idea of a subsidy return tax, as recommended by an enquiry commission headed by Mr. M. Namir, Secretary-General of the Histadrut. Two members of the Central Committee voted against the motion.

Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance, explained the plan to the Committee which discussed it at four meetings. The plan is aimed to make available more money for development projects and unemployment relief, and to facilitate production and exports.

It is also proposed to use part of the money available from the new tax to create a price stabilisation fund.

Porat Reports

The central committee also heard a report by the Secretary of the Control Commission, Mr Ovadia Porat.

The price stabilization fund is a new idea that has emerged from the Committee. It is understood that it has been substituted for the proposal to pay part of the cost-of-living allowances in Government bonds. C-o-L allowances, it was felt, should be paid fully in cash. The rise caused by higher rents should also be included in index computations.

The subsidy return tax and price ceilings to be aided by the price stabilization fund should result in stopping the index much below the 22-point rise envisaged by the Minister of Finance for the current fiscal year. Every point in the index is equivalent, roughly, to IL1m. extra expenditure for the Government.

Israel-Poland Trade Agreement Signed

Trade and Payments Agreements were signed on Wednesday afternoon in Warsaw between the Israel delegation, headed by Mr. Z. Argaman, and the Polish authorities. The agreements, which are for one year, come into force on July 1. They are renewable automatically every year.

Provision is made for a $250,000 swing, but in addition Israel will get credit for its swing from the last agreement.

The trade agreement calls for balanced imports and exports. A schedule of possible imports attached to the agreement includes: sugar, packing cases for citrus, potatoes, textile fibres, and various industrial goods. Among export goods for Poland are: citrus, shoes, false teeth, razor blades and phosphates.

Holland State Funeral For Israel Envoy

The Netherlands government will honour Dr. Michael Amir, Israel's Minister to Holland who died Wednesday, with a state funeral, the Foreign Ministry has been notified.

The funeral is to leave the Israel Legation on Monday morning for the airport whence a K.L.M. plane will bring the coffin to Israel. The plane is expected to reach Lydda at 11:15 p.m. the same day.

The coffin will be accompanied by Mrs. Amir and her daughter, by Mrs. Amir's sister and by the Second Secretary of the Legation, Mr. E. Zippori.

Mr. Y. Sprinzak, Knesset Speaker, has sent a cable of condolence to Mrs. Amir and to the Israel Legation in The Hague.

New Appointments At Foreign Ministry

Mr. Arieh Aroch, Head of the Cultural Relations Department of the Foreign Ministry, will shortly take up an appointment as Deputy Director of the East European Division. Mr. Leo Savir, Chief Assistant to the Political Adviser of the Foreign Ministry, has been nominated Chief Assistant to the Director of the East European Department. Mr. Eliashiv Ben Horin, First Secretary of the Israel Embassy in Washington, is to be transferred to the Legation at Ankara. He will be replaced by Mr. Yohanan Meron, First Secretary of the Legation in Turkey.

3 JORDANIANS HELD

The three Jordanians arrested near Eilat last week will be repatriated within a few days, U.N. Observers have been assured, according to "A-Diffa."

Diplomatic Ties With Ethiopia Foreseen

Ethiopia is expected to recognize Israel and establish diplomatic relations with her in the near future, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

Israel and Ethiopia have been developing close commercial ties, particularly in connection with meat exports to this country. Payments are arranged between the national banks of both countries.

The present commercial agreement is limited to $1m. Up till January this year Israel had spent $300,000 on imports from Ethiopia while its exports to that country were minimal.

Japan to Speed Up Pace Of Rearmament

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida disclosed today that his Government had changed its "go slow" rearmament policy because the U.S. wishes to reduce the strength of its own forces in Japan.

The Prime Minister explained that although it had been Japan's policy to increase her defence strength in accordance with the nation's capacity, the Government had decided to take a "step forward" and increase its military forces in view of the U.S. attitude.

He did not say what "step forward" Japan would take or what contribution she could make to the general defence.

US Chinese-Language Daily Fined, 3 Editors Jailed

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — The "China Daily News," a New York Chinese-language newspaper, was fined $20,000, and three members of its staff were sentenced to jail terms today, for encouraging Chinese in the U.S. to send money to People's China.

Mr. Eugene Moy, 53, the newspaper's president, was sentenced to two years in prison, while Mr. Chin You-gon, 38, and Chin Hong-ming, 37, directors, were given one year each. Another director, Mr. Tom Sung, 54, was given a one year sentence but it was suspended and he was put on probation.

Judge Sylvester Ryan passed sentence and found them guilty on five counts of a 53-count indictment. The defendants were accused of violating the "Trading With The Enemy" Act. The Government alleged that the "China Daily News" was a Communist publication and that it carried advertisements urging Chinese to send money to relatives in China.

British Deliver 2 Jet Fighters to Syria

NICOSIA, Thursday. — Two Meteor jet aircraft, equipped with radar and night-fighting apparatus, passed through Nicosia today en route to Damascus.

These are the first deliveries of a number of planes being sold by Britain to Syria to equip the latter's air force. A third plane, which should have been delivered simultaneously, is presently grounded in Rome with engine trouble.

Eban Asks US To Reconsider Cuts In Israel Aid

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — Israel's Ambassador to the U.S., Mr. Abba Eban, asked the State Department to reconsider its plan for reducing economic aid to Israel still further during the next fiscal year.

In the course of an hour's meeting with Mr. Henry A. Byroade, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, Mr. Eban declared that the American analysis leaves various economic factors out of consideration. (Mr. Byroade during testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee had recommended that aid to Israel be reduced).

At today's meeting Mr. Eban informed Mr. Byroade that the economic position of Israel is not yet stable enough to justify the decreased level of aid. This was analyzed in detail at the meeting.

Mr. Eban also sought clarification of the report of a pending declaration reaffirming and expanding the West's tripartite declaration of 1950. The Ambassador said he would communicate his findings to Israel.

Asked about reported plans of the State Department to suspend aid to Middle Eastern countries found guilty of major truce violations, Mr Eban said, "It is premature for me to say anything."

Mr. Reuven Shiloah, Economic Counsellor of Israel's Embassy in Washington, was also present at the meeting.

(UP, INA)

Johnston to Call On Sharett Today

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Eric A. Johnston, President Eisenhower's special Envoy on a trip to the Near East to discuss plans for regional water development is scheduled to arrive in Israel at about 4 p.m. tomorrow.

Subsequent to his arrival Mr. Johnston, accompanied by Mr. Francis H. Russell, U.S. Charge d'Affaires, A.I., will pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister Sharett at the latter's office in Jerusalem.

(Mr. Russell, the U.S. Charge d'Affaires returned yesterday by T.W.A. from a 10-day visit to Washington.)

On Sunday, Mr. Johnston and members of his party will confer in the first instance on water development in the region with the Prime Minister Mr. Moshe Sharett, Mr. P. Bernstein, Minister of Commerce and Industry and Mr. P. Naphtali, Minister of Agriculture. Subsequent meetings will be conducted by officials of the Foreign Ministry and other Government Departments. A further meeting between the two groups has been scheduled on Monday in Tel Aviv.

Members of the party include Messrs. Arthur Z. Gardiner, of the State Department; George Barnes, of the Foreign Operations Administration; Donald Bergus, Oliver Troxel and James Ludlow, of the State Department; Malcolm Jones and Robert Colburn, engineers.

(USIS)

Exporters Can Reach $100m. if Taxes Cut

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Israel industrial exports could be doubled to $100m. annually if the Government helped by reducing certain taxes and permitted exporters more freedom. This was the theme of speakers, including Mr. A. Shenkar, President of the Manufacturers Association, at an exporters' convention which was held here today.

Mr. Zalman Sussyeff, Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry, supported the exporters' demands for

1) The withdrawal of "disagio," the tax collected by the Government on dollars earned in clearing countries (in the case of Turkey and Finland it reached 10%), and

2) The right to transfer freely foreign currency holdings from one industrialist to another.

Despite the exporters' complaints, this country's foreign sales have increased in the first five months of this year, Mr. Peretz Bernstein, Minister of Commerce and Industry said, adding that theoretically we should not be able to export anything as our wages were double those of the other countries.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, replying to the exporters' demands for a reduction of taxes and for low interest credits, warned that an elaborate system of subsidies and various forms of "coddling" the export industry may backfire by diminishing productivity here. The very difficulties facing the exporters should encourage them.

It was not true, as some exporters claimed that the Government was not interested in exports, Mr. Eshkol said. The very contrary was true; it was the duty of every public body, including the Histadrut, to do its utmost for exports.

The convention adopted a series of resolutions, all of which consisted of demands from the Government.

New Life for Potash From Dead Sea

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SDOM, Thursday. — Potash production here took a big step forward today when Dead Sea water was pumped into the evaporation pans for the first time since the war. Till now only old carnallite deposits have been worked, mostly those rejected earlier as containing too large a proportion of salt (sodium chloride).

At four o'clock this morning, pumps began to bring sea water up into a series of canals, from which the water then flows down into the pans by gravity. As the water evaporates, the salt is deposited in the first pan, and the carnallite collects in the later pans. From here it is pumped back in a thick suspension to the works for processing into potash.

New pans are being constructed by the Dead Sea Co. which expects to double the total area available. Carnallite pans will be increased from 1.2 square kms to 2.5 square kms.

One stage of the pumping process was started up in the presence of a party of Knesset correspondents, who were visiting the Negev, as the guests of the Ministry of Development.

New Way to Produce Heavy Water Explored

REHOVOT, Thursday. — An attempt to obtain heavy water by evaporation instead of the more common means of electrolysis is being made at the Weizmann Institute of Science under the direction of Dr. Israel Dostrovsky, head of the Department of Isotopes.

Norway is the greatest producer of heavy water in the western world. It uses cheap electric power.

An installation to test commercial possibilities of the new method is being established at the Weizmann Institute, *The Jerusalem Post* learns.

Peking to Send Charge d'Affaires To London

LONDON, Thursday. — Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill told the Commons today that an agreement has been reached with China under which the Chinese People's Government will send a Charge d'Affaires to London with the same rank and duties as the British Charge d'Affaires in Peking.

The Premier made the brief announcement amid cheers, a week before he is scheduled to leave for the U.S. to confer with President Eisenhower on South-East Asia and other world problems.

Almost at the same time, the Foreign Office announced that China has informed it that the nine Royal Navy officers and seamen captured on board the navy's recreational yacht, Ellanor off Honkong last week will be returned to their base "as soon as possible."

The twin developments emphasised the basic split over People's China that has existed between the U.S. and Britain since 1950. In that year Britain sent a Charge d'Affaires to Peking but China failed to reciprocate, claiming that Britain had not shown a sufficiently friendly policy.

Sir Winston sidestepped a Labour Member's proposal in the Commons that he should take the initiative to arrange a top-level meeting with the U.S. and Russia in an attempt to lessen world tension.

The Prime Minister brought a roar of laughter with his reply: "Perhaps on this most delicate topic I may be permitted by the House to take refuge in metaphor. Many anxieties have been expressed recently as to the severe character of the course of the Grand National Steeplechase. But I am sure it could not be improved by asking the horses to try to jump two fences at the same time."

(UP, Reuter)

W. Berliners Beat Up CP Demonstrators

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter). — A dozen Communist demonstrators today turned a calm West Berlin open-air rally to commemorate the East Berlin uprising a year ago today in a raging, bloody brawl.

Before the enraged crowd had vented their fury on the Communists 78 were injured, 27 of them taken away by ambulance, and 46 people detained by police, some in protective custody.

The outbreak of violence — in which a holiday crowd turned into a mob screaming, "Kill the swine! Beat them to death!" appeared to take police by surprise.

The crowd turned their attention from the revolt anniversary speeches to seeking out and beating Communists. They surrounded buildings where they thought Communists might be hiding, and when the police arrested some rioters they chased them, thinking the arrested men were Communists.

Among the 46 detained were some known Communists, mostly West Berliners taken for their protection, and rowdies who were urging the crowds to more violence.

The rally was called by the City Parliament and the trade unions. Three Cabinet Ministers attended. The attendance was officially estimated at 40,000.

All over West Germany the anniversary of the uprising was celebrated as a public holiday, but in East Berlin work went on as normal. Reinforced Communist police patrolled the sector border. The only Eastern zone newspaper which mentioned the rising said it was engineered by the West.

Among the injured were three policemen.

Lebanese, Iraqi Premiers To Visit Ankara End of June

The Prime Ministers of Iraq and Lebanon will proceed to Turkey at the end of the month, according to reports by the Arab News Agency and the Near East Arab Broadcasting Station.

SYRIAN GOVERNMENT

Said el Ghazi will form a new coalition government in Syria for the purpose of supervising the forthcoming elections, according to a Damascus Radio report last night.

Saud, Hussein Said In 'Complete Accord'

AMMAN, Thursday (Reuter). — King Saud of Saudi Arabia ended his four-day visit to Jordan this morning. He left for home by air accompanied by his royal suite and a Jordan Mission.

An official communique issued today stated that King Saud and King Hussein discussed questions of concern to both countries as well as economical, social and political problems.

The Jordan Home Guard was also discussed in talks which, according to the communique, were marked by complete accord on all subjects. King Saud said his country was ready to pay its share of the expenses, as agreed at the last meeting. It is understood that the Egyptian Ambassador in Amman joined in the talks between the two monarchs.

Delegates from Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria will take part in a conference of the executive committee of the Hedjaz Railway which will meet within the next two days to discuss reconstruction of the railway from Damascus to Mecca.

It is learned here that King Saud yesterday promised Syrian delegates in Amman that the railway would be ready next year to carry pilgrims from Syria and Jordan to the Prophet's tomb at Mecca.

A large number of "Palestine" Arab opposition members of the Jordanian Parliament, meanwhile, have requested the Government to report on the recent Hussein-Saud political talks at a secret session, expected to be convened next week.

Jordan Says Bennike To Retain Hutchison

Dr. Yosef Halkal, the Jordanian delegate to the Mixed Armistice Commission, announced that Major-General Vagn Bennike, Chief of the Truce Supervision Organization, had promised him that there would be no change in the chairmanship of the MAC.

Dr. Halkal met with General Bennike today to discuss various problems of the Israel-Jordan MAC.

The chairman is Commander Elmo Hutchison.

Child Hurt By Legion's Stones

Eight-year-old Danny Mandelovitz, of Jerusalem, was hurt in the leg by stones thrown on Wednesday night from the Old City Wall by Arab Legionnaires. The boy was in his home, the former Hotel Fast. Stones broke the window panes and one of the stones hit the boy.

US House Amends Military Aid Bill to Include Bonn

Only Pro-EDC States to Get Arms

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The House Foreign Affairs Committee today specifically mentioned Western Germany as being qualified to receive 1954 and 1955 military aid funds under a revised foreign aid bill. The House voted 18 to 2 to modify the so-called Richards amendment which last year reserved half of the military aid funds to be used for the European Army after ratification of the European Defence Community treaty.

The new provision will release last year's funds as well as new money in the current bill to such nations as have ratified the treaty "and have joined together in or are developing collective defence programmes in a manner satisfactory to the U.S. as determined by the President."

At the same time, the new provision would continue to bar military aid for France and Italy until they ratified the E.D.C.

The Committee's plan apparently suggests the creation of a new type of European defence organization taking in four nations which have approved the treaty — that is, including West Germany but neither France nor Italy.

In a statement to reporters the Committee Chairman, Mr. Robert Chipperfield, said the four nations eligible to qualify for military aid financed with funds appropriated for 1954 and 1955 under this provision would be Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany.

Unfair Penalty

These four nations are at present barred from military aid under the Richards amendment until all six nations approve the E.D.C. However, the Administration had previously pointed out that this penalized the four countries which did approve it.

Little, if any, military aid has actually been halted for any of the E.D.C. nations so far because the present deliveries are being paid with funds voted previous to the 1954 fiscal year when the Richards amendment became effective. The ban on deliveries to France and Italy, however, is expected to start later this year.

The restrictions on arms deliveries to France do not include deliveries to Indo-China.

One committee member said this apparently was part of Secretary of State Dulles' warning of an "agonizing reappraisal" of the European defence system unless the European Army treaty was ratified.

M. MENDES-FRANCE

Asks 4 Weeks to End Indo-China War

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter).— M. Pierre Mendes-France made a clever bid for support for the premiership in the National Assembly today when he said: "Give me four weeks to make peace in Indo-China and if I fail I will resign."

His speech implied that he had behind him the opinion of France's military and diplomatic experts that an acceptable peace settlement could be obtained if persistently pursued.

It also brought out into the open wide-felt secret fears in France that if the Indo-China war is internationalized, world war three will not be far away.

On the other hand, M. Mendes-France's insisting on keeping French promises of self-government in Tunisia and Morocco frightened a number of Conservative representatives and may lose him votes.

Pro-EDC Group Frowns

Again, the pro-E.D.C. Popular Republicans did not seem pleased by his declaration that a compromise on the European Army was necessary. Nor did he make it clear what compromise his government would suggest if the friends and foes of E.D.C. failed to find one themselves.

The assembly adjourned for an hour after M. Mendes-France, spoke in order to give the groups a chance to consider their attitude. When the session resumed after an hour's recess the Communist spokesman, M. Francois Billoux, announced the 96 Communist Deputies would vote for M. Mendes-France, and thereby "we will give you the means of bringing about peace in Indo-China."

The Assembly adjourned until 13 p.m. (Israel Summer Time) and the vote was expected later tonight.

After the Billoux statement observers said that M. Mendes-France is now expected to get the 314 votes required to assume office, but would decline the premiership. He had earlier asked for 314 votes exclusive of the Communists.

Danes Cool to US Request To Search Ships at Sea

COPENHAGEN, Thursday (Reuter). — America has asked Denmark for permission to stop Danish ships on the high seas and search them in case they are carrying arms for the Central American Republic of Guatemala, the Danish Foreign Ministry disclosed today.

The request has had a cool reception. Semi-officially it is regarded as an extraordinary suggestion in peace-time.

(A report from London said that Britain is giving careful study to a similar American request).

Iraq Chief of Staff To Visit America

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The Army announced today that Maj.-Gen. Muhammed Rafik Orif, Chief-of-Staff of the Iraqi Army, will arrive here on June 22, for a three-week visit. He will be accompanied by senior Iraqi officers. They are coming at the invitation of Army Secretary Robert Stevens.

HUNGARY FLAYS KOREA; ENGLAND, BELGIUM DRAW

ZURICH, Thursday (UP). — Hungary, top favourite in the 1954 World Cup football championships, scored an expected easy victory over South Korea today, 9 to 0, but England, once one of the world's football powers, had to settle for a 4-4 tie with Belgium.

In other games, Switzerland scored a mild upset by defeating Italy 2-1 while Germany defeated Turkey 4-1.

Today's game was the first each team played in the tournament.

Teams in the tourney are divided into four four-team groups, and each group will play a round-robin, with a victory to count two points, a tie one point and a loss no points. The two highest teams in each group then go into the quarter finals, after which they will be on an elimination basis.

Hungary, rated one of the strongest teams ever to play in a world championship, simply outclassed South Korea.

England had some bad luck — or Belgium some good luck — to cause the tie. The regulation time ended with the score at 3 — 3.

In the Extra time, England scored first, but two minutes later a Belgian fullback cleared the ball into the English penalty area, and English halfback Dickinson accidently headed the bowl into his own goal to give Belgium a tie.

Pakistan to Restrict Soviet Diplomats

KARACHI, Thursday (Reuter). — Mohammed Ali said today that certain restrictions will be shortly imposed on the Soviet Embassy in Karachi. He was replying to a question about an earlier statement to the Press that he would impose the same restrictions as those imposed by Russia on the Pakistan Embassy in Moscow.

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Social & Personal

The Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive and Mrs. Locker gave a reception at their home in honour of Mr. Ferenc Fricsay and M. Paul Tortelier after the I.P.O. Concert in Jerusalem at the Edison theatre last night.

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The Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College — Jewish Institute of Religion, Mr. Herbert R. Bloch, and Mrs. Bloch have arrived for a 10-day visit in Israel, to study the strengthening of relations between Israel and the American Jewish Community.

•

Dr. Michael Landau has been appointed Assistant to the Director of State Revenue, Mr. Ze'ev Sharef. Dr. Landau at present is Director of the Compulsory Loan, Arnona and Stamp Taxes.

•

Dr. H. Yahil, Deputy Chief of the Israel Purchasing Mission in Cologne, who has been appointed temporary Charge d'Affaires of Israel in The Hague, is to arrive in Holland this morning.

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Dr. E. I. Nebenzahl, Chairman of the Post Office Bank, has left for Europe.

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Mr. E. Ben Horin, First Secretary of the Israel Embassy in Washington, arrived by El Al yesterday on the completion of his tour of duty.

•

Major P. Swartz and Major B. Sundvall, of the Swedish Army, arrived by K.L.M. yesterday to join the Truce Supervision Organization.

•

Dr. B. Bawly, Director of the Nutrition Department of the Ministry of Education and Culture, has left for Paris where she will lecture at the International Seminar for Nutrition and Home Economics scheduled to start next week.

•

Mr. W. Divers, of the Shell Co. in London, arrived by K.L.M. on company business yesterday.

•

Dr. Emil Forti, of the University of Rome, arrived in Israel yesterday by El Al as a guest of Rupat Hollm. He is staying for one month as head of the Gynaecological Department at the Central Hospital for the Emek, Afula.

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An exhibition of paintings by Messrs. Adam, Ellenbogen, Calzhorra Ben-Yehuda, Schulman and Wiesenfeld, will be opened by Mr. Pinhas Eylon, Mayor of Holon, at 11 a.m. on Saturday, June 19, 1954, at the "Malka" House of Culture, Rassco Gimmel, Rehov Moshe Hess, Holon. The exhibition is arranged by the "Independents" (Society for the Development of Contemporary Art, Music and Literature).

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The opening of the exhibition of sculptures by Jean Gillon will be held at 11.30 a.m. at the Katz Art Gallery, Tel Aviv.

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Mr. Amos Landman, Haifa Port Manager, will talk on "Impressions of the Naples Cargo Handling Conference," at the Haifa Maritime and Economics Club at 1.15 p.m. today. For table reservations phone 3954.

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BIRTH

RABERCHAIM — To Shlomith (ned Rieger) and Uri Haberchaim, in Berna, a son — Oren Eliezer.

•

WEDDING RECEPTION

A reception was held yesterday at the Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Harry Rewitsch, D.L.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Rewitsch of 212 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv, and Mrs. Malka Rewitsch (ned Schlomai).

Delegation Leaves

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday.— Mr. Istvan Margittai and Mr. Ernst Dalwadi, of the Hungarian Commercial Mission, left by K.L.M. today after spending six weeks in this country.

Hungary, Mr. Margittai said, was going to send Israel 100 tons of rice, sports equipment and, possibly, spare parts and railway equipment.

Religious Services

Sabbath Begins in Jerusalem at 7.05 p.m. today and ends at 8.35 p.m. tomorrow.

Parshah: Shlah Lekha (Sanctifier 13, 1 — 15, 41)
Haftarah: Yehoshua 2, 1 — 24

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue. Tonight: 7.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m., Minha, 1 & 7.15 p.m., Arvit, 8.35 p.m.

Beit Yehuda (Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 7.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 a.m.

Ashkenazi Congregation, Beit Agrippas (Agrippas House, Agrippas Road). Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Torah for Bar-mitzvah Congregational Meeting hereon: Dr. Raphael Straus.

Italian Synagogue (Shlomzion Ha'Malka St.): Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Great Synagogue (Hazan: Shmuel Ben-Zion). Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 8.35 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (55 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.45 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (Ihud Shivat Zion St.): Tonight: 7.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m. Minha: 7.40 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatsiha Synagogue: Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 7.30 p.m.; Arvit, 8.30 p.m.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 6.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ARNON: Anything Can Happen
EDEN: Thousands Cheer.
EDISON: Prisoner of the Island. Today at 1.30 Rules of the Game.
ORIENT: The Sheep of Montefiore.
ORMIE: Rebel Girl.
STUDIO: Children Must Dance.
ZION: Hansel & Gretel.

Police Waiting To Surprise You

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — "If you are accustomed to observe traffic regulations you may continue on your way without any apprehension: but if you disregard them, don't complain when you get a surprise."

That was the message printed on leaflets which policemen handed to morning drivers going out of town.

The distribution of the leaflets marked the new police campaign to ensure road safety. The police employ plain cars and concealed instruments against violators.

Another police leaflet read: "Seventy three persons were killed on the roads in the first five months of this year. Has it not occurred to you that you may become a party or a cause in this massacre?".

Families End Feud In Front of Torah

Two families passed before a Scroll of the Law on Wednesday and swore to forget the "troubled past" when a "suha" (Peace feast) was held at Ajjour in the Jerusalem Corridor.

The ceremony, attended by police officers, Jewish Agency personnel and representatives of the Settlements Centre, was conducted in Jewish style: outdoors and before a Scroll. The two families had had a feud which manifested itself in quarrels and fights.

The peace-making ceremony was the result of a campaign of the police in newcomers' settlements. The officers preached for peace and unity which are essential for security in the Corridor.

After the ceremony a new committee was elected for the village in which both families are represented. *(Itim)*

TIME OUT TO LAY AN EGG

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — Two South African eagles destined for the Dusseldorf Zoo were brought by El Al from Johannesburg early this morning. They were later flown off to Vienna after the female eagle laid an egg here.

PRESS REVIEW:

'New Look' of U.S. Middle East Policy Sharply Criticized

Mr. Eric Johnston's mission and the reported "new look" in U.S. Middle East policy are the main items of yesterday's press comment on Israel's foreign policy, while on the home front the debate on the bill on crimes against the State goes on without respite. One opposition paper — "Herut" — achieved the remarkable feat of dealing with both subjects in one single leading article, denouncing the Government for being too weak and compromising towards the State Department and too strong-handed and dictatorial towards its domestic opponents.

"Davar" (Histadrut) replies to Mr. Arthur Gardiner that Israel has declared its readiness to make concessions to the Arabs especially as far as the payment of compensations was concerned and at one time even agreed to take back a certain number of refugees, a measure which would be suicidal today. The Arab "apprehensions of Israel expansion" are only formulated for foreign consumption.

When Israel suggested an agreement on the exploitation of part of the Jordan water, the responsible U.N. official here, says "Davar," the U.N. Chief of Staff insisted on Syrian agreement despite an earlier Security Council decision to the contrary.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) also criticizes the American "new look," which treats the victims of aggression as aggressors. The paper feels that Israel's information services in the U.S. need strengthening, in order to counteract pro-Arab propaganda.

Eye-Wash

"Zmanim" (Progressive) hopes that Mr. Johnston will understand that the Arab Jordan development scheme is nothing but eye-wash, while the Israel-sponsored Cotton plan is thoroughly sound from a technical point of view. Until close cooperation between Israel and her Arab neighbours is feasible, the paper recommends to Mr. Johnston the implementation of parallel schemes in Israel and Jordan. At a later stage these could be incorporated into a master plan.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) says that Mr. Johnston's mission should be viewed against the sinister background of present U.S. Middle Eastern policy and regarded with the utmost suspicion. Israel, which should never have suspended the work at the Jordan River Project, ought to assume a forceful attitude towards Mr. Johnston, who has already demonstrated his lack of objectivity by lauding the Arab project as "constructive."

"Hamodia" (Agudat Yisrael) is not surprised by the reports from Washington on an expected cut of the U.S. grant-in-aid for Israel, and urges we cut our standard of living correspondingly.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) has a very rare treat for its readers: a leading article that does not criticize the Sharett-Rokach Government. The subject is, of course, the raising of the Israel Legation in Moscow and the Soviet Legation in Tel Aviv to the status of embassies. The paper hails the event as particularly significant in view of the growing American hostility towards Israel.

While "Zmanim" (Progressive) endorses the bill on crimes against the State as a necessity to protect democracy from its totalitarian adversaries, like "Ha'aretz" (Independent), "Haboker" (General Zionist) feels that the coalition parties should not let the all-out onslaught of the Opposition provoke them into defending every provision of the Bill, but amend it most thoroughly at the committee stage.

The paper maintains that the "original sin" of our legal structure is the fact that the First Knesset did not fulfil its task as a Constituent Assembly. The death penalty was abolished for murder, though rashly, and it cannot now be maintained for political delicts only, as proposed in the Bill. The paper urges newspaper editors to vigorously oppose the bill's infringements of the freedom of the press.

"Davar" says that the "scandalous" behaviour of Dr. Sneh and his Communist friends in the Knesset proves that their aim is to undermine our parliamentary regime and the stability of the State, and they should not be aided by unwarranted press publicity (the advice, by the way, was not heeded by most papers, which featured the scene prominently although it had been struck out of the Knesset minutes).

"Omer" (Histadrut) denounces a gang of hooligans who terrorize the labour exchange of Beersheba.

In the letters columns of the Hebrew press, the discussions go on on Ben Gurion's appeal to the youth and on Amnon Zichroni, the conscientious objector, who has been on a hunger strike for three weeks.

Guard at J'lem Ma'bara Found Fatally Ill

Yosef Rifa, a guard of about 40, died yesterday morning while on duty at the Talpiot *ma'bara* in Jerusalem.

A police sergeant inspecting the Jewish Agency workshop at the *ma'bara* found Rifa in convulsions. The guard was immediately transferred to hospital where he died a short time later.

An investigation was ordered. Police have taken the remainder of the guard's breakfast, which was found wrapped in paper, for analysis.

Manufacturer of Plastic and Rubber Goods, Bath (shower) Curtains, slip covers for furniture. Also Repairs

BETTINA SIMON

Beth Ogen, 28 Reh. Pinsker, groundfloor (garden), Tel Aviv.

LOST RATION BOOKS

(missing since June 8, 1954) issued in the name of Dr. Walter Gruenfeld and Miriam Gruenfeld and registered with the "Zorchania," Givat Rambam, and neighbouring butcher shop. Finder please return to the "Zorchania" or phone Tel. 4281, Tel Aviv. Reward.

COMEDY THEATRE

★ Max Perlman
★ Gita Galina

Tonight, June 18, 8.30 p.m. Amphitheatre, Netanya
Motl Meirs Glikn

Sat., June 19, 9 p.m. Beit Hapoel, Tel Aviv
Der Strojener Held

Monday, June 21, 8.30 p.m. Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv
Motl Meirs Glikn

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions:—
Paintings 1952/54 by Mokady. Modern Mexican Graphic Art. Early Mexican Art. Museum, 10-1 (also tomorrow).
Paintings, sculpture and practical arts: Sahara, Luisa and Bezalel Schatz. Museum. Today and tomorrow: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

★ Kabbala: Shabbat:—
Mrs. Margot Klausner-Brandstatter on "The Israel Film and Future," air-conditioned Z.O.A. House, 8.45.

TOMORROW

★ Exhibitions: —

JERUSALEM

Colour woodcuts by Jacob Steinhardt; Sculptures by Rudolf Lehmann, Frescos and Oil Paintings by Moshe Tamir. Exhibit of the month: Oil painting of an Italian woman by Pissarro. Bezalel National Museum, opening at: 11 a.m.

★ Recorded Music:—
Recorded Music. Ravel: Trio in A Minor with the Albeneri Trio; Brahms: Symphony No. 3 with the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Serge Koussevitzky. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions: —
Anna Sternheim's Exhibition of paintings. Art Pavilion, 9 Reh. Alharizi, daily, 10-1, 4-7.
25 years of Habimah. Habimah Theatre, 11-1.30, 4-6 p.m.

★ Theatre: —
"The Trouble Makers." Chamber Theatre, 8.30 p.m.
Habimah, "The Golem." Habimah Theatre, 8.30 p.m.

★ Entertainment:—
Concert at Noga Cafe, from 8 p.m. to 12 midnight. Dance and dine at the Cocktail Bar.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions:—
Exhibition of water colours, gouache and wood cuts by Bezer, Zaritzky, Metrovitsch, Pina, Kastel — "Tracilya" Art Gallery, 4 Reh. Bezerwald, (opp. Zion Hotel) — 10-1, 4-7.

RAMAT GAN

★ Theatre: —
Do-Re-Mi. "Victoria and Her Hussar," Rama Hall, 8.15 p.m.

GEDERA

★ Theatre: —
"Pantomime," Chamber Theatre, 8.30 p.m.

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TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ Exhibitions:—
Paintings by Sara Shahal-Tamari and Jerusalem artists at the Artists' House, 10-1, 4-7 (also Tomorrow).

★ Archaeology:—
Department of Antiquities. Special exhibition chalcolithic objects from Tell Abu-Matar, near Beersheba, Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Open 9-1.

★ Library:—
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free, 9-1, 3-6.

★ Tours:—
Hebrew University conducted tour, new administration building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ Film Shows:—
Keren Hayesod, for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m.

★ Recorded Music:—
Terrace Music. Verdi: Stabat Mater with the Bavarian Radio Choir and Orchestra under Joseph Kugler; Franck: Symphony in D Minor with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra under Pierre Monteux. Y.M.C.A. Terrace, 8.30 p.m.

AT Z.O.A. HOUSE, TEL AVIV: June 24, 8.45 p.m.
The Greatest Actors of the Jewish Stage
Pessach'ke Burnstejn
Lilian Lux
and the twin children ZISSELEH and MOTELE and the actors of the Yiddish Operetta Theatre in the Musical Comedy (3 Acts)
"DER KOMEDIANT"
Text: L. Freiman. Music: S. Sekunda.
Tickets: "Masnah," 9 King George St.; Wallis, 1 Ben Yehuda Rd.; "Reccon," 26 Reh. Dizengoff; "Rama," 50 Ben Yehuda Rd.; "Sheruiron," 1 Reh. Altya (Tel. 3971) and on evening of performance at the Z.O.A. Box Office.

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The world's press acclaims this film as "The BEST of the BEST" at the MIGDALOR cinema.

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TOMORROW, JUNE 19, 8.30 p.m.
Song Recital
BETSY de la PORTE
Mezzo-Soprano (South Africa)
At the Piano: Aria Sachs
Programme: Purcell, Quilter, Debussy, Moussorgsky, Arnold van Wyk
TICKETS: Z.O.A. House, [illegible]
MONDAY, JUNE 21, 8.30 p.m.
Only Tel Aviv Concert
LA SALLE QUARTET
(U.S.A.)
Programme: Mozart, Brun, Beethoven

School Promised To Katamon Pupils

The children of five immigrant housing projects in the Katamon quarter of Jerusalem should be able to attend school near their homes next term, instead of travelling into the city proper, the Municipal Education Department has disclosed. The Jewish Agency has promised to make two houses available for temporary premises. The younger children will be accommodated in six classrooms.

Agudat Yisrael maintains the only school in the Katamon suburbs which have 3,500 residents.

The Municipality hopes to obtain a Government loan to build a permanent school in the neighbourhood.

ARMY. — The Dutch Government is to reduce military service for most recruits from 20 to 18 months. Belgium last month cut military service from 21 to 18 months.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES TODAY

Jerusalem: Mayer, near Egged, 4192. Beit Israel, Beit Israel Qr., 8251.

Tel Aviv: Abramski, 42 Allenby, 3536. Nordau, 182 Ben Yehuda, 23075. Hyges, 22 Hagdud Ha'ivri, 63866. Bilu, 21 Bilu, 4063. Baruch, Ha'ikva Qr., 67405. Jaffa: Al Kamal, 65 Rehov 4, 83961. Givatayim: Briut, 7 Syrkin. Ramat Gan Bet: Levin, 96 Hanegbah. Holon: Rebak, Kikar Struma. B'nei Brak: Shapiro, Rehov Roshi.

Haifa: Nordau, 12 Nordau, 6769. Anglo-American, 29 Atsmaut, 3503. Kiryat Motzkin: Pentagon.

TOMORROW

Jerusalem: Ben Yehuda, 7 Ben Yehuda, 2811. Hat'hiya, Rehov Geula, 2452.

Tel Aviv: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66428. Aliya, 23 Ha'aliya, 84604. Fraenkel, 28 King George, 3721. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 34543. Zung, Montefiore Qr. Ziva, Ha'ikva Qr., 67403. Jaffa: Varsano, 3 Rehov 340, 81793. Tel Aviv after 7 p.m.: Tabatchnik, 17 Allenby, 4583. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 28835. Michlin, 113 Allenby, 3253. Moscovici, 35 King George, 62650. Ziva, Ha'ikva Qr., 67403. Jaffa after 7 p.m.: Varsano, 3 Rehov 340, 81793. Ramat Gan: Ramat Gan, 31 Bialik. Ramat Yitzhak: Hatichon, 98. Hatichon. Holon: Sheinin, 68 Sokoloff. B'nei Brak: Shapiro, Rehov Roshi.

Haifa: Habriut, 85 Herzl, 6069. New British, 47 Jaffa, 4733. Kiryat Motzkin: Pentagon. Mt. Carmel: Ahusa, 4 Horeb, 6964.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS TODAY

Jerusalem: Dr. I. Levinger, 23 King George, 61930. Dr. M. Gildron, 7 Gan, 2694.

Tel Aviv: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25342. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 165 Dizengoff, 26283. Dr. E. Levitan, 11 Hayarden, 66507 Jaffa: Dr. D. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65. Dr. Alcalai, 65 Rehov 4.

Haifa: Dr. A. Cachai, 24 Pevsner, 3666. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6522.

TOMORROW

Jerusalem: Dr. H. Menke, 8 Shlomzion Hamalka, 4873. Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Y. Shore, 28 Rehov Rashi.

Tel Aviv and Jaffa: As today.

Haifa: Dr. H. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 3434. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6522. Dr. K. Golergant, 1 Gilad, 4170. Haifa tomorrow evening: Dr. H. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 3434. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6522. Dr. S. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 68328.

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Help Asked in Placing Israel Graduates

Community leaders and economic experts are being asked to suggest how best to integrate into Israel's economy the large number of Israel students who will receive their degrees from foreign universities during the next two years.

The request was made by the Students' Division of the Ministry of Education and Culture who will use these suggestions as the basis for placement and counselling.

Any person wishing to help in the placement of these graduates should contact the Technical Aid Department of the Prime Minister's Office. Students' dossiers will be available in the Students' Division Office of the Ministry of Education and Culture for those seeking to fill a specific position.

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Students Place Little Store In National Youth Movement

By ARTHUR SAUL SUTER

DAVID Ben Gurion has returned to Sde Boker; the 6,000 seventh and eighth grade boys and girls who took part in the rally at Sheikh Munis just over a week ago, have gone back to their schools in the cities and towns and in the continuation classes in the kibbutzim. A mood of deep seriousness pervades this section of our youth but it is conditioned not by the gathering near Tel Aviv, but by something much nearer the present anxieties of Israel's teenagers. For the eighth graders, the matriculation examinations are now beginning and the finals of the penultimate school year are upon the seventh.

In order to gauge the effectiveness of the meeting, I took a cross section of those who were present, ranging from the principal of one of Israel's largest secondary schools, through teachers to various representative boys and girls. The general feeling was one of disappointment, and it was most marked in the adults. The youth, however, did not seem to have expected too much from the very start. They were thrilled at the idea of meeting Ben Gurion, but seem to have lost interest in his speech long before the historical introduction had come to its close.

Gershon (all the following names are fictitious) is a member of Hashomer Hatzair. He says he thought that from the outset the idea of a national youth movement was impossible. Asked why he bothered to go, he answered that he wanted to hear and see Ben Gurion in the flesh, to listen to what he had to say and anyhow it was a *tiyyul* not to be missed.

I asked him what he himself thought about the problems Ben Gurion raised. "What about the purification of character and the raising of moral standards, settlement and the ingathering of the exiles?"

I was told. "We do all these things in our movement already and do them intensively. If we coalesced into a national youth movement, the urgency of our programme would be watered down. We feel that we stand for Socialism and great humanitarian ideals in all their simple completeness. Even if we never attain a majority in the State, we look upon ourselves as the guardians of these ideals among the youth.

We make *hityashvut* a personal obligation on members. We have our settlements on the borders and want nothing better than to be sent there. We keep up incessant propaganda among Jewish youth abroad to join us in Israel in these things. What can we gain from a national youth movement which will have to compromise on our simple minimum programme in order to meet the ideals of a broad cross section of the nation's youth?

A similar point of view was expressed on the national youth movement by Asher, who is in the seventh year and belongs to the Mapam section of Hanoar Haoved. Prominent as a politician in his grade, he is leader of the class committee. He also thought that if the sectional youth movements with their well-defined programmes were unable to attract all the youth, a national movement could not do it.

"What is your attitude towards the working youth who do not belong to your movement; what do you do to try to avoid the growth, in Israel of the two nations Ben Gurion spoke about, the privileged and underprivileged?" I asked him. He answered:

"What can we do? All sections of labour youth, Hapoel and Mapam, go immigrant camps and ma'abarot and try to attract the youngsters to their ranks. We make sure that among working youth progressive labour laws and regulations are enforced." Questioned on what his movement does to ensure training for citizenship, he replied that it is very strongly educational and many of its "yuiot" (programmes) are designed to deal with such problems.

"But what of the youth who are not in your movement?" "They are the responsibility of the schools," he answered. "But most of them are not at school," I said. "How can you reach them? Maybe a national movement will reach them. What do they do with their time?" "They are very much like the youth of your country, I imagine," he said to me, overriding my disclaimer that my country was now Israel. "They like films and jam and radio and watching sports. I do not think a national youth movement could get them if we could not."

Vague Terms

Next I interviewed a boy who had been present at the original meeting with Ben Gurion at Sde Boker. He belongs to the Mapai section of working youth. He felt that a national youth movement would not bring any additional strength to the organised youth movements of the country. He failed to see what it could offer as a programme which would be more attractive. Wise beyond his years, he remarked with a smile:

"If the youth are not attracted by one of the interactive programmes offered by any of the present movements they are not likely to join a vague national movement."

A member of a religious youth group said that it had been against the conference from the start. It believed that youth could find inspiration and unity in the teachings of the Torah, which amply covered all the points Ben Gurion raised. He added, "Our path in life is well-marked out." "But it only affects a few of the youth," I said. And no one preaches the Torah in the country to the non-religious." "We are not so few as you think," he answered, "and what point is there in preaching Torah to people who you know in advance will not practice it?"

I asked a studious youth, a scientist and something of a poet, for his opinion. He answered bitterly:

"You can't expect youth to believe that its future will be determined by mass meetings. We will probably all be blown up by the H-bomb. That is where politicians are leading us. There is no hope in the youth movements either; they take over their ideas en bloc and unchanged from their elders, who see to that their leaders do not stray an inch from the par-

Youngsters at the grape harvest at Hishmar Hasharon. (Photo by Bloomstark)

ty line. So how are you going to change things? I only hope that if I survive, I might be able, by the science I have learned, to help build up a better world again."

I next approached an overgrown, thoughtful boy who is normally very taciturn though quite good at his school work. "I was there," he said. "I don't belong to any youth movement" and he began to walk away. After a while he was persuaded to talk:

"I don't know what they want of us. I think each youth can find his way by himself. I intend settling in a kibbutz when I have finished school. You will find that more people go to kibbutzim from outside the ranks of youth movements than from within them."

"Have you figures for this?" I asked. "No," he said, "but you will find it is a fact. Over 85 per cent of the youth do not belong to movements. I don't see why a boy can't find his way in life and know what he has to do as a citizen without joining something."

Unity in Battle

"But don't you think something has to be done to arouse the youth to a feeling of the urgency of the problems outlined by Ben Gurion?" I asked.

"Nothing will arouse or unite the youth except a second round with the Arabs," he replied. "Our only chance for national unity is in time of war."

"Then what do you think about the demand for the purification and improvement of character? Where does youth stand in this? What can they do about it?"

"It seems to me that these words ought to have been addressed to the older generation," answered our pessimist. "Do you think we are as bad as they are?" he asked me, somewhat wistfully I thought.

I put the same question to Sarah, a brilliant pupil who belongs to the Scouts. She found it difficult to formulate an answer, so I asked her a more complicated question: "What do you think youth can do about the large number of young delinquents in Israel?"

"Are there so many? We have not the moral force to influence others of our age except by association and example. This is a problem for teachers and parents. If there were more interesting employment for young boys and girls leaving school, and if they had better homes, the numbers would go down. We go to ma'abarot to teach Hebrew and help backward children with their lessons. But there are not enough volunteers and the work is not sufficiently continuous."

Two young people in the seventh year at a kibbutz school, who had travelled for three hours to attend the conference, were the next whom I questioned. They enjoyed the trip, met lots of old friends and answered in a true rustic laconic style: "These problems don't arise in the kibbutz. You're bound to get them among youth in the towns."

"But you can't get all the youth in Israel into kibbutzim," I objected. "Why not?" I was asked. "The towns are too large anyhow, and the kibbutzim are too small." When they eventually agreed to be serious they expressed much the same general views as urban youth.

The headmaster was more concerned with the organizational side of the proceedings. To keep youth in an amphitheatre for four hours was trying their patience too long. The whole meeting should not have lasted longer than two hours. It was a mistake to allow vendors of ice-cream and sandwiches to wander around during the proceedings. The loudspeakers were ineffective.

One of the teachers said that he was all for the meeting before it took place, but on reflection he felt that it would have been better had Ben Gurion summoned the congress but asked young leaders of differing political points of view to speak to the gathering heart to heart. They would have made a greater impact on the boys and girls, and there might have been so much common ground revealed among them that possibly some basis for a national organization of youth movements, at any rate, might have emerged. He, too, felt that the meeting was too long and that some opportunity should have been given for representative members of the audience to ask questions. This would have created a closer bond between speaker and audience.

World Power Shift Alarms U.S.

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

WASHINGTON (OPNS).—BENEATH the confusion now surrounding American Far Eastern policy and the question of military intervention in Indo-China, it is now possible to discern a deeper controversy here.

This has sprung from Intelligence reports compiled here recently, which reflect an alarming shift in the balance of military power from the United States to Soviet Russia. There is now a school of thought which urges that the United States should launch a "preventive war" before the strategic imbalance tilts any further, and another school which still believes that Russia will continue to be prevented by her own internal contradictions from deploying her full military strength.

This is not the first time that such a controversy has arisen in Washington. Nor is it being pursued at present in nearly such a disruptive or indiscreet manner as in 1949 and 1950.

In brief, the facts which cause gloom among officials here are:

● Soviet industry is diversified and protected by distance to an extent that makes it doubtful how effective American strategic bombing against Russia would really be. In contrast, it is obviously impossible to disperse American industry or to make it less vulnerable to the new Soviet inter-continental bombers now in quantity production.

● The Soviet Union is almost certainly now further ahead than the United States in the development of inter-continental guided missiles. This may give it control of the American land mass by the possession of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

● The Indo-China situation has revealed to an extent hitherto unrecognised the military weakness of France, the decline of American leadership in the free world, and the unwillingness of the American public to support again a massive reinforcement of American forces in Asia.

Many American military experts believe these facts amount to a decisive shift in the balance of power between the two leading nations of the East and West, a balance which had previously been corrected by the success of the United Nations resistance in Korea and the Western rearmament programmes.

This feeling of alarm clearly underlay the recent gloomy speech of Admiral Carney, United States Chief of Naval Operations. Admiral Carney is by nature a temperate and cautious man but he spoke in apocalyptic terms. "The threats to our security that have confronted us in the past were trivial compared with the threat that faces the country today," he said. This was neither alarmist nor jingoist talk; nor was it a prediction that the holocaust would come tomorrow. It was merely the belief of an American citizen who is convinced that "tomorrow" can come far sooner than may be realised, or sooner than the West is ready to admit.

Admiral Carney was not, in my view at least, advocating "preventive war," although there are less cautious senior officers in the Pentagon who are. He seems to have been trying to arouse American opinion to the dangers that contemporary technological and political developments have once again created for the West, and to dispose of any idea that the United States could continue to relax, as American opinion almost audibly relaxed after the Korean armistice. He may well have been issuing a warning to other members of the Eisenhower Administration, who believe that fulfilment of Republican election pledges to cut the budget still has priority.

Thus, two days before Admiral Carney spoke, Mr. George Humphrey, the Secretary of the Treasury, had announced a cut of $3,000m. in Federal expenditure for next year on top of the $7,000m. cut this year. The bulk of this would have to come out of military expenditure.

Nor do the Admiral's dark prophecies represent the thinking of Mr. Dulles or of President Eisenhower. Both of the latter are, from all the evidence, still convinced that the long-term balance of strength lies with the free world, and that, however monolithic and strong the Soviet bloc looks now, there is good reason to hope that the alliance between Russia and China will soon be subjected to very severe internal strains.

War Not Inevitable

Mr. Dulles said as much in a speech at Williamsburg in mid-May, and added, "No man has the right to assume that he sees the future so clearly that he is justified in concluding that war is inevitable or that methods of conciliation are futile."

Finally, the controversy is complicated by a subsidiary argument, namely, whether in view of what has happened in Indo-China, the Administration is still justified in reducing the size of the army. For the mere contemplation of military intervention in Indo-China has shown that American air and naval action alone would be insufficient to redress the military balance.

One thing, however, is clear: the atmosphere of relative international calm in which the Republicans took office, with their implied promise of a return to "normal," is now over, and whether or not the experts are right about Soviet weapons and whether or not the United States intervenes in Indo-China, the American Administration will now have to re-think its military policy.

Underground passage leading to copper working room at the Bir Abu Matar site. The ore was pounded to pieces on the flint "tables." Left, the "violin" figurine (see below).

Ancient Copper 'Works' Found Near Beersheba

By AVRAHAM BIRAN

EVIDENCE of copper smelting and of the manufacture of tools for the process has been discovered in this season's excavations by Jean Perrot at Bir abu Matar, the "Well of the Father of Rain," near Beersheba. According to the eminent archaeologist, the finds may prove to have bearing on the origins of copper metallurgy in the Near East.

Ever since Jean Perrot began his systematic excavations of the tells around Beersheba, interest in the early inhabitants of the area has been mounting steadily. Dr. E. Ben Dor and Mr. M. Dothan, both of the Department of Antiquities, carried out the excavations at Khirbet el Bitar, where the present new housing project stands on the left bank of the Nahal Beersheba.

M. Perrot himself resumed his excavation at Bir abu Matar last March and subsequently he began the exploration of Bir es Safadi on the opposite side of the Nahal. Then Mr. Dothan went back to Khirbet el Bitar in April.

The work on these tells was made possible by the help of the Ministry of Labour, which allocated 1,100 workdays to M. Perrot alone. M. Perrot's expedition was again on behalf of the French National Centre of Scientific Research, with the assistance of the Ha'aretz Museum in Tel Aviv.

By far the most important result of this season's excavation is the discovery of the process of smelting copper and the different stages of the manufacture of tools. Large quantities of copper ore were found in the subterranean houses together with the large flint stones on which the copper was ground into powder. The first stage of the process was the firing of the powder, and the black copper cake that resulted was put in furnaces built with a lining of clay. In order to get a higher temperature, these early smiths probably used blow pipes to circulate air directly over the rim of the furnaces.

Crucible Fragments

To refine the copper, the smelters put it in a crucible made in the form of an oval shaped bowl. Fragments of such bowls were found on the rim, covered with copper ore. The molten copper was then poured into moulds and left to cool.

As in the previous season, many interesting objects were found at Bir abu Matar; pottery, stone artifacts and an excellent example of a copper mace head. But undoubtedly the prize find is the unique upper part of a bone "violin" type female figurine (shown above).

This type has been found in other sites that belong to the same culture group as Bir abu Matar, but this is the first figurine on which the face is clearly shown and the eyes are inlaid. The two holes at the top, moreover, solve the puzzle of the use to which the "violin" figurines were put—they must have served as pendants.

The figurine is not of Egyptian origin. It is also of interest that the crucibles used for smelting the copper differ radically from those current in Early Dynastic Egypt. The inevitable question must therefore be asked: who were these people and where did they come from?

All we can tell at present is that the findings around Beersheba belong to a group culture which appears in the chalcolithic sites of semi-desert areas in Israel. But if these people had advanced so far in the science of smelting and casting copper, it becomes difficult to maintain the early dating usually ascribed to this chalcolithic culture. To be sure, Ur in Chaldea knew of copper casting and smelting very early in the history of civilization. Could there be a connection between Ur, Abraham, and the Negev?

In order to determine the age of the finds more precisely, Mr. Perrot has sent pieces of charcoal, of carbonized wood and of other organic material to Dr. Willard F. Libby, the authority on radiocarbon dating by measuring the amount of "carbon 14" left in organic matter.

Family Dwellings

The excavations at Bir abu Matar confirmed in the main the results of the previous season, reported in *The Jerusalem Post* of January 29. However, it was now discovered that the underground houses were not all connected with one another, but rather formed groups or units of five to seven rooms each, covering an area over 200 square metres. They may have served as habitation for one family. It is impossible to estimate the number of inhabitants of such a unit.

Another new feature that came to light this season was the vertical entrances to these underground dwellings. Formerly, only horizontal tunnels that led from the sides of the hill to the houses had been uncovered. Now it was established that the inhabitants used vertical two-and-a-half-metre-deep shafts to get to their houses. At the bottom of the pit the way led on by means of horizontal galleries.

There were four phases of occupation in all during the 100 to 300 years of settlement at Bir abu Matar, and probably also at Khirbet el Bitar. At some time during the end of the second phase, for an unknown reason, the people had to abandon their homes in a hurry. They hid the fine basalt bowls and closed the entrances to the houses with stone walls. The basalt vases, three sets of which were found this season, came in threes. There were two bowls, one inside the other, and the third had a four-legged stand. Whether there is any significance to these sets of three it is impossible to say. But even among these cave dwellers there must have been class distinction, for the three sets of vases differ as to workmanship and finish. One is beautiful, the second of medium quality and the third set was rough and of a poor finish.

Other Digs

Only two workmen were engaged on a trial dig at Bir es Safadi, opposite Bir abu Matar, but the results were remarkable. One labourer removed 35 baskets of debris in one day; 25 basketfuls of pottery were recovered from them. Apparently the people, who ran away at the same time as the people of Bir abu Matar (at the end of phase two), wanted to obliterate any trace of surface occupation. They therefore collected everything that was above ground, and dumped it all in one pit. However, they never returned to the site.

The houses at Bir es Safadi differ from those at the other sites in that they were round and deep underground. One house may even have had two storeys. Large quantities of wood, grain seeds, (four varieties), a well preserved piece of string, straw, and a copper ring were found. A piece of bone ornament with an animal motif inscribed on it testifies, here too, to the excellent workmanship of the people. The same pieces of stone with red dots painted on them found last year at Bir abu Matar appeared in the houses.

There are seven chalcolithic sites within the municipal boundaries of the town of Beersheba. These sites were probably no more than small stations, or villages where the people settled because water could be easily obtained. One of the sites is close to the petrol station next to the traditional "Abraham's Well." It is difficult to tell whether it goes back to Abraham, but when it was cleared a couple of decades ago it was found to contain pottery of the Iron Age and the Late Bronze Age.

When Abraham made the treaty with Abimelech, King of Gerar, and called the place Beersheba, could he possibly have been trying to revive the ancient settlements of our Chalcolithic period, or was he simply engraving on the pages of history the tradition he found during his wanderings in the Negev?

Jean Perrot intends to resume his excavations next autumn. He will then clear Bir abu Matar completely, giving us a complete picture of an entire chalcolithic settlement and possibly answering a lot of questions.

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DEPARTURES: JUNE 20 — JUNE 25
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. June 20	0615	UNITED AIR	Brussels, Athens, Rome, London
	1000	L. A. I.	Rome, Milano, Paris, New York
	1000	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Zurich, London, New York
	1000	EL AL	Brussels
	2310	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
MON. June 21	1000	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna, Paris
TUE. June 22	0600	S. A. S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Diisseldorf, Scandinavia
	0705	SWISS AIR	Athens, Zurich, Geneva
	1100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	1145	K.L.M.	Zurich, Amsterdam
	1215	T. W. A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	2330	UNITED AIR	Brussels, Istanbul, P. Suisse, Amsterdam, Rome, London
WED. June 23	0600	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
	0645	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	1000	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1000	EL AL	Brussels
THUR. June 24	1130	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	1215	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	2000	EL AL	Istanbul, Rome
FRI. June 25	0600	UNITED AIR	Brussels, Athens, Rome, London, Istanbul
	1000	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

WED. June 23	1000 UNITED AIR	Brussels, Athens, Istanbul.

FROM HAIFA PORT

June 20, 1954	s/s PACIA	Liverpool, Naples, Marseilles, Genoa.
June 21, 1954	s/s GRIMANI	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa.
June 22, 1954	s/s ARTZAN	Naples, Marseilles.

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What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

WE should have known that our man wouldn't miss a chance to attend a competition for the man with the most perfect and best-built body, which was held at Jerusalem's YMCA a fortnight ago. Well, he came into the office next morning in unusually good form and, lifting our desk with one hand, placed the following notice upon it:

Appear at 8:30 at YMCA concert hall. Place full of tanned, well-groomed people; girls in their Sabbath clothes, the polish chipping off their finger-nails; boys whistling in the gallery, cracking sunflower seeds. Signs everywhere saying "No Smoking" in Hebrew, Arabic and English, but everyone does. My neighbour's girl asks, "You think the man beautiful like the pictures outside?" The neighbour: "Maybe yes, maybe no. Moshe has a good-cut body. He is cross-eyed, but he has a good relation in his body. They put on him all that shines in the dark."

Mr. Leviathal, a YMCA official, opens the event and says that the jury will consist of Dr. Gitlin, head of the Anatomical Department in the Medical School; Dr. Rabinovitz, Health Department; Yanah Hillman, sculptress; Yoash Stern, teacher at Rehalel School, and Jack Tschatkolkowsky, or something like that, a physical education instructor. Neighbour's girl: "How many souls are in the contest?" Neighbour: "Ten some." The curtains open and 12 healthy souls pose with flexed muscles. Audience gasps and applauds. Souls take a bow and exit. Announcer calls them back one by one so the judges can take notes.

Number 1 — Little David — whose muscles are respected by all Jerusalem, 1.60 metres tall, hairy; falls into a few contorted poses to display his various muscles, each time holds his breath to the point of suffocation. Catches left hand with right, turns around and shows back, hands down, straightens up and receives applause with a waiter's bow. Number 5 — Abdullah Farai — with black swimming trunks and eyes. Looks as though he wants to cry. Small moustache and fat muscles. Bends down, straightens up, contracts and bows. Number 7 — young boy, newly sun-tanned, covered with oil. Looks as if he breath until veins in his neck bulge. Nice veins. Number 9 — extends hand with three fingers out like a statue. Spirals other hand in the air and smiles apologetically. Number 10 — forgot to shave, but his muscles stand out sharply. Number 12 — shows hair under muscles only to one side of the hall. Announcer on the left shouts, "Consider this side, too!"

Number 15 — presses flat against flat and grunts. Up, down, around and bow. Number 16 — oily hair and a cinema smile. Number 17 — left foot forward, chest out; right foot forward, stomach in. Number 18 — small, but walks like Samson.

17 got the same number of points for their backs, so they come out again. They shake hands like sportsmen and kiss like Russians. While we wait for the results to be announced, Abdullah the Sad lifts 103¼ kilos, pull-snatch-and-push system.

Yemenite must to me shows his wife the muscles in his hand. She says, "wait a minute." Puts her glasses on, touches muscle with one finger, says, "Very good." Wife of YMCA secretary lands out medals. Little David gets two medals for the best arms and best legs. Musea Khasan for best stomach and chest, and the back he shares with Number 17. And the results of the Mr. YMCA contest: Third Mister, Ibrahim Khassan; Second Mister, Little David; First Mister, the Mister of Misters, Musea Khasan! Bravo, Bravo, Bravo!!! Little David and Musea pose together for the photographer and exchange Russian kiss. Musea receives a bran pipe with the statue of a small Mister on top from the lady.

Now comes wrestling by ten souls from Hapoel. Flyweight — up to 52 kilos. Chicken-weight — up to 57. Featherweight — up to 62. I don't think the weights are realistic. Bought a chicken last week and it didn't weigh a kilo. Audience gets excited, shouts directions from all over. "Hold him by the hair! Give him a head! Schmerz, Shmuel, schmerz! — Bravo, Shlomo! Put him inside the ground! Give him a combination! Look how this one stands. Clever! Schemer! Very Fast, Mazeyr!"

Wrestling over, boxing begins. Hoped against YMCA. Nothing much. Two little boys poke at each other, that's all. At the end, neighbour says to girl, "Look how they make a wind with the towel like the barber after a shave."

And now we come to the main attraction. Announcer says: "We will now show you the Man of Bronze. (Can't write English as bad as his Hebrew, but I'll try). This will be living pictures of human bodies that fulfill certain ideas. The first picture will be Cooperation. Cooperation is very important thing in all society and with the help of it you can turn over the world."

Curtain rises. Ten muscled men covered with silver powder and oil hold a wheel and seem to roll it against the stormy waves of life. Heroic music explodes from the loudspeakers. Neighbour says, "By my life, exactly like a sculpture." Announcer continues: "And now we are to see the different branches of sport in bronze. Man is a creature that needs different movements. In our age of machines, ships, planes and taxis, the man has invented different branches of sport so he can move his body." Curtain rises and the boys stand in sporty poses. One with a tennis racquet, one with boxing gloves and one with a discus. All silver, even the boxing gloves. Admiring applause.

"And the last picture," says the announcer, "will be the symbol of youth, the hope of the future. The dream for happiness and peace is the basical dream for humanity, but unfortunately we didn't succeed yet." Curtain rises and a pyramid of silver souls hold in the air a silver boy in flight toward the future. Loudspeakers burst out in "Hallelujah."

Long waves of applause, shining eyes. The youths in the audience begin to understand their duty. One must develop his muscles in order to fulfil humanity's dream of happiness and shalom. *Shalom*, I'm going home to develop a muscle or two.

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The Enigma of Mars

By DAVIS S. EVANS

Chief Assistant, Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope

NEXT Thursday, the earth and Mars will be closer together in space than they have been for 15 years. At regular intervals of rather more than two years the relatively swift-moving earth, travelling round the sun in its own fixed orbit, overtakes and passes the slower-moving Mars, much as a runner in a race on an inside lane might overtake a slower competitor in an outside lane.

This year, the two planets will pass at a distance apart of only 65 m. km. and in 1956 they will pass even closer, at almost the minimum possible distance of 60 m. km. Approaches as close as this will not occur until the 1970s.

Earlier this year, Mars passed near the bright red star, Antares, whose name means "Rival of Mars," and they are still visible together in the same quarter of the sky. The two are, indeed, similar in colour, but, while the brightness of Antares is almost constant, that of Mars has increased, night by night, until it makes a bold splash of red in the sky, and the change, as the earth overhauls the planet, has been very striking.

In these latitudes, Mars seems to spring almost straight up from the horizon, to pass almost through the zenith near midnight, and presents a fine sight in our winter sky. From the High Veld of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, where the winter sky is cloudless for months on end, and where the altitude greatly reduces the absorption of the earth's atmosphere, as clear a view of the planet is likely to be had as from anywhere in the world.

To the Lamont-Hussey Observatory at Bloemfontein in South Africa with its 37-inch refracting telescope, especially designed for visual observation, have come Dr. E. C. Slipher, of the Lowell Observatory, Arizona, and his colleagues, to make observations of Mars during this favourable opportunity.

Planetary observation is a field of research where the human eye can still hold its own with the photographic plate and other physical aids. The expert eye can select moments of perfect steadiness of the earth's atmosphere to discriminate fine detail on the planet's surface and so build up a complete picture piecemeal. The faculty of selection is of particular importance in such problems as the vexed question of the canals of Mars.

The difficulties of Martian observation have been well summarized by the young French astronomer, Dr. de Vaucouleurs, in his book, "The Planet Mars" when he points out that Mars has only twice the diameter of the moon, and is never seen nearer than a distance of 150 times as great as that of the moon. We can never, even with the largest telescopes and under the most perfect conditions, hope to see Martian details as fine as that which can be seen on the moon with a pair of good binoculars. The canals, if they exist, must lie right at the limit of what can be seen by the expert eye under the most favourable conditions.

Model of Mars at the Hayden Planetarium, New York.

This situation opens the door to controversy. The recent discovery of persons capable of seeing the moons of Jupiter with the naked eye is a public demonstration of a fact long known to astronomers, that some eyes are capable of resolving detail far finer than the average. But the possibility of optical illusion cannot be entirely discounted. The expert observer knows from experience that he must discount some of what he sees, and most overenthusiastic other details. When highly-skilled expert observers disagree flatly, it is hard to know what to believe.

The late Dr. Percival Lowell drew maps of Mars of great geometrical definiteness, with the canals as plain and straight as railway tracks. He went so far as to devise elaborate schemes in which he supposed that the visible canals were belts of vegetation bordering watercourses, the water being pumped along them as required, by intelligent beings having a command of engineering similar to our own. Maps drawn by others are of recognizably the same general features. There are the same great dark areas on the surface of the planet. There is agreement that the colours change with the Martian seasons: but the hardness of the detail, the suggestive rectilinearity, is no longer present, and few modern astronomers would probably care to go all the way with Lowell.

A very keen-sighted French astronomer, A. Dollfuss, saw the canals not as true lines but as aligned dark specks. At least one astronomer starting as an "anticanalist" has been converted to the opposite point of view. Most astronomers, indeed, have never been in a position to form a firsthand judgment on the matter, and their views represent their personal synthesis of conflicting expert reports.

Concerning general physical conditions on Mars there is no real disagreement, and as the result of the work of Coblentz, Adams and Dunham, and Mersberg and Kuiper, our knowledge is both extensive and precise. The climate at the surface is an extreme version of a terrestrial continental climate. Neither oxygen nor water vapour can be present in the atmosphere in amounts greater than a few thousandths of the corresponding concentrations in the earth's atmosphere, but there is a high concentration of carbon dioxide, and the main atmospheric constituent is possibly nitrogen.

The polar caps which wax and wane with the Martian seasons consist of frozen water, but so sparse in quantity that they can be no more than a layer of rime. The atmosphere contains clouds which may consist of ice crystals at great altitudes. The surface is covered with red or yellow dust the optical properties of which have been matched by certain terrestrial minerals. There are green areas which suggest the presence of plant life; but, if this exists, it must be of a very low order. Indeed Kuiper has suggested that only plants analogous to the terrestrial lichens could possibly resist the extremes of temperature and general aridity of conditions on the planet.

When so much is agreed, it seems strange that there should be room for so much controversy. Whatever the results of the present series of observations, Mars is likely to remain an enigma, so near a visitor that its challenge to the investigator cannot be ignored, so distant from us, at the best, that our knowledge of it can never be complete.

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Revolutionary Fingerprint Process

By THOMAS S. HENRY

WASHINGTON, NANA.—DISCOVERY of a chemical method of developing fingerprints as long as 12 years after they are made — and probably indefinitely—has just been reported by two Swedish chemists in "Nature," the official organ of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The finding may have far-reaching effects on criminal investigations and may permit reopening of cases long since closed. It makes no difference how faint the prints may have been in the first place.

The discovery came, said Drs. Svante Odén and Bengt von Hofsten of the University of Uppsala, as the result of a "nuisance" which turned up in efforts to analyse paper by the relatively new chemical procedure of chromatography. Fingerprints of everyone who had handled the samples kept appearing and messing up the results.

The system consists merely in spraying the surface of the object on which the prints presumably were made with a chemical known as Ninhydrin. This produces a strong reaction with the amino acids, the nitrogen-containing basic building blocks of the body. As many as ten of these acids have been found in human fingerprints.

When the acids combine with Ninhydrin, pinkish whorls appear a few minutes after the object has been placed in an oven at a temperature of about 80 degrees. They continue to appear for two or three days until the complete fingerprint is developed.

A fingerprint, the two chemists point out, is initially composed of from 85 to 95 per cent water. The rest consists of fats and salts along with the amino acids, all in such minute quantities that they can be detected only by delicate chemical procedures. Evidently, however, all are equally distributed over the print.

Once the water has evaporated, the print can no longer be recovered, in most cases by any of the conventional methods. With the Ninhydrin method, however, they not only are restored but become more intensely pink with time.

SLUTZKAI-TAMARI: COMPOSITION
(Photo by Bernheim)

ART NOTES

Slutzkai-Tamari

THE attractive Jerusalem landscapes by Sara Slutzkai-Tamari are always an enjoyable adornment of her annual exhibitions. One looked forward to a comprehensive display of Slutzkai-Tamari's work, and her collective show, which opened last Saturday at the Jerusalem Artists' House, comes up to expectations.

The strongest element in the exhibition are the hillscapes, simple, impressive statements in restricted colour scale. We believe that Sara Slutzkai-Tamari is not yet fully appreciated as Jerusalem's artist. There is no painting for effects in these oils, no sweety stickiness, no attempt to dye the harsh rocks with the rosy tints of the Dolomite. Sara Slutzkai-Tamari paints our country as it is and she paints it well.

In No. 6 Slutzkai-Tamari tries to sublimate the components of these views, so familiar to her, to an abstract cubist pattern, but as yet she does not wholly succeed. Moreover, the pattern is so obvious in all her pictures. Is there any need to emphasize it?

Reticent in her landscapes, the painter reveals herself as a daring and brilliant colourist in Nos. 10, 11 and 12, where strong vertical division is underlined by hard contrasts of primary colours. One couldn't live with them, perhaps, as with the hillscapes, but these are excellent and courageous pictures.

The "Portrait" No. 2 is somehow unsatisfactory. One has the feeling that it is overpainted and that there were stages in the development of this picture, when it was far more finished than it is now.

Sara Slutzkai-Tamari's drawings are sensitive, interesting and decorative. Her watercolours and gouaches are vastly inferior, probably because the artist forces upon herself a conception which is diametrically opposite to that of her oils.

* * *

Among the "Gallery" of Jerusalem Artists, simultaneously exhibited, we found a most amusing "Totem Pole" by Bezalel Schatz, interesting gouaches by Shlomo Vitkin, strong and vital landscapes by Yona Mach and a lovely "Still Life" by Rivka Riger. Our strongest impression, however, was a beautiful beach study in Liebermann's manner by Ludwig Blum. Why doesn't this Grand Old Man of Israel's landscape painting release such fine little things more often? He has so many of them in his studio.

T.N.F.M.

Panorama's Pan

A STATUE of a nude boy playing the flute has been placed in 'Gan Ha'em' on Mt. Carmel. The work was carried out by Mr. Aric Resnik who also carved the gazelle drinking, in Panorama Park. As in the former instance, the present sculpture is the gift of the Mt. Carmel Water Supply. The life size statue has the colouring of the surrounding earth; its proportions and its position among the eucalyptus trees make the effect pleasing and suitable.

Another statue "Motherhood," by the Belgian Jewish sculptor J. Jancelevici, stands at the main entrance of "Gan Ha'em."

H

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

A PLAIN CASE OF MURDER

S. Q 8 5
H. Q 9
D. J 9 4
C. Q 9 7 6 5

S. 9 6 3
H. 8 7 6 3
D. A 10 7
C. A 8 4 3

N
W E
S

S. K 10 7
H. 5 4 2
D. K Q 5 3 2
C. J 10

S. A J 7 6 4
H. A K J 10
D. 9 6
C. K 2

West	North	East	South
—	—	—	1S
—	1NT	—	3H
—	3S	—	4S
—	—	—	

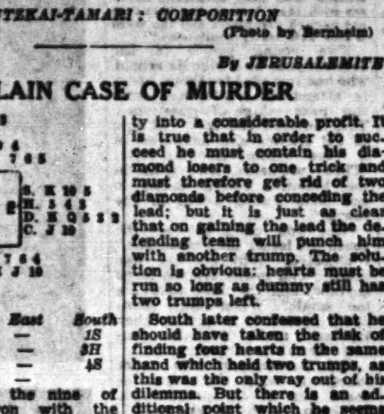
West played the nine of spades; South won with the knave, drew another trump and pulled four rounds of hearts, discarding two of dummy's diamonds in the process. But East refused to ruff, and as declarer continued with the king of clubs, West made his ace and underled the ace of diamonds. This put East into the lead at the right moment: he drew dummy's last trump and shot another diamond to set the game.

A little care and foresight would have enabled our declarer to convert the small penalty into a considerable profit. It is true that in order to succeed he must contain his diamond losers to one trick and must therefore get rid of two diamonds before conceding the lead; but it is just as clear that on gaining the lead the defending team will punch him with another trump. The solution is obvious: hearts must be run so long as dummy still has two trumps left.

South later confessed that he should have taken the risk of finding four hearts in the same hand which held two trumps, as this was the only way out of his dilemma. But there is an additional point which he seems to have overlooked: the contract is still safe if the three hearts go together with the doubleton trumps, on condition that the second trump is the eight-spot.

In order to avail himself of this extra chance South must, of course, cover the first spade with dummy's queen and thus remove East's king; when West later ruffs with the eight, declarer will enter dummy with a second round of diamonds and take a free finesse through East's ten of trumps.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS: — 4. Does it get dirt in its eyes? (6). 7. The H-bomb certainly caused this (8). 8. Time for half the programme (6). 10. Crunchy and brittle (5). 13. I'm back with soldiers in the mud (4). 14. Instrument ? ? ? often played? (6). 15. Alter it to a statesman (4). 16. Oriental coin (6). 17. He only gets four otherwise (4). 19. He has a certain amount of houseroom (4). 21. Royal yacht (5). 22. Not a common sort of fellow (4). 24. Many a poem may be hard to decipher (6). 26. Star animal? (3) 27. Informed a dolt, possibly (4). 28. Get hold of quickly (4). 32. He's cheated (4). 33. Occupational contract (5). 34. Dish including wood? (6). 35. List of electors? (8). 36. You'll find her in the bar (6).

DOWN: — 1. Crowd that may all hang together? (5). 2. Its seat may be cushioned (with air?) (5). 3. Just the place for a bed or stool (4). 4. Twisted hair (5). 5. May have branches everywhere (4). 6. He became famous in the RAF (5). 9. Under this is the tube (6). 11. Animal that's a hobo at heart? (5). 12. The point of a church (5). 18. Something wonderful (7). 15. Intoxicating infant? (3). 16. Part of Chelsea (3). 19. It's own reward (6). 20. In which to be surrounded with opposition (5). 21. Try to get something for nothing (3). 22. Sign of confirmation (3). 23. Spring is here! (6). 25. It's meted out to us (5). 26. Is full of musical conversation (5). 29. Beastly annoyed (5). 31. Though juicy, may be poisonous (5). 32. Curse many a pen (4). 33. Comes back from the Mailo (4).

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS:—1, Cresta. 7, Flounder. 8, Diva(n). 10, Raider. 11, Angels. 14, Net. 15, Eerie. 17, Eves. 19, Ma-rat. 21, Fores. 22, Troop. 23, Palm. 25, Rode-o. 28, Can. 29, Er-rat-a. 30, Col-our. 31, O-ban. 32, Thousand. 33, Avenue.

DOWN: — 1, Cdurse. 2, Slides. 3, Afar. 4, Guinoas. 5, Adder. 6, Prone. 9, Dime. 9, Vet. 12, Gel. 13, Libel. 15, E.A.-Rica. 16, Visor. 19, Moon. 20, Rep. 21, Protest. 22, Tea (party). 23, Palate. 24, Anon. 25, Marble (Arch). 26, Resta. 27, Droop. 28, Cob. 30, Coda.

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Radio Review

Dose of Dreary Listening

LAST week's listening brought two of the best-intentioned but dreariest features that have come my way for some time. In the first of these, Leah Goldberg selected an anthology of her favourite poetry. The selection itself was admirable, while the technical notes were duly informative. The poems were analysed with skill and the commentary contained much that was instructive.

The basic idea of the feature was fine; its failure lay in the execution. It is completely fallacious to assume that a writer is a good reader, even for his own works. And it is presumptuous to expect one non-professional voice to carry on a 25-minute talk, consisting of poetry readings and comments.

This programme could have got by with Leah Goldberg reading the notes and a professional announcer or actor reciting the poetry. The addition of that one voice would have transformed the feature. As it was, the tremulous monotone of this marathon recitation killed all interest in its contents.

One other innovation would have helped 'My Anthology', namely, extending the choice to musical selections. These would have provided welcome relief to the intensive exposition of the poems.

The second feature was a symposium on agricultural education, recorded at the President's House and introduced by Mrs. Ben-Zvi. The introduction was, perhaps, the best part of the programme, as it had a very individual character and definite charm.

The subject was the nature of the agricultural school and its position today. The participants were numerous, mostly distinguished pioneers with a long record of service. It was thoroughly sincere and honest throughout, but at the same time it was dismal radio. The slowness of the development was painful, and few of the contributors succeeded in enlivening the proceedings either in subject-matter or delivery. One of the few sparks of life was contributed by Hannah Maysels-Shochat, who was the sole participant to introduce personal reminiscences and anecdotes.

Long and Halting

The broadcast lasted an hour, but it seemed longer. It needed severe editing, bearing in mind that no pauses are allowed in radio—not even if they come from an old-timer.

The higher incidence of boring items over the air during recent weeks is an alarming phenomenon. In some cases, they are due to ill-advised pound-foolish attempts at petty savings. Thus a small outlay could transform the features 'My Anthology' and 'From the World of Music' into popular successes, which would draw people to the radio.

Pick of next week's Rotating: I P O plays Bartok's 'Divertimento' and Haydn's Cello Concerto (Sunday at 8.45); Prunella le's "Henry IV" (Monday at 9); Mozart Clarinet Quintet (Sunday at 10); The History of Rehavia (Wednesday at 8); Levi Eshkol (Wednesday at 8.45).

Tonight at 7.45, the B.B.C. Overseas Service will broadcast Parts' 'Song of Praise' played by the London Symphony Orchestra with William Primrose.

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 349 M.; TEL AVIV: 31.1, 48.9 & 1935 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

News: Hebrew: 7. a.m. (temporary: 8.30 a.m.) 1.30, 6.00, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 a.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 8.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.45 Exercise. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.00 Close Down. 12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.50 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Wind Ensemble (R). 2.00 Chess Corner 2.30 Interlude (R). 2.39 Programme for Yemenites 3.45 Summary of Midweek Readings. 4.00 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Piano Concerto No. 4 (Beethoven); Overture "Romeo and Juliet" (Tchaikovsky). 7.00 Light Music (R). 7.30 Folk Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.40 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: String Quartet in C major No. 33 (Haydn) played by the Roth Quartet: String Quintet in G minor (Mozart) played by the Grüller Quartet with Max Gilbert: String Quartet No. 2 in A minor (Brahms) played by the Hollywood String Quartet. 10.30 Songs (R). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 8.50 Morning Concert: Symphony in D major for Double Orchestra (Gluck); "Rondo di Ballo" (Respighi); Little Concerto for Flute, Harp, Cello, Double Bass & Orchestra (Mozart); Saul and David (Wagenaar). 10.40 Musical Quiz. 10.50 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Mozart Programme: Piano Concerto No. 20; Symphony No. 31. 11.40 Curtain Up. 11.55 Requests (R). 1.00 Theatres and Films. 1.40 Concert: Recordings. 2.00 Music of Our Times. 2.45 Talk. 3.00 Variety (R). 4.30 Opera: "Il Tabarro" (Giordano). 5.40 Readings from Authors of the State." 6.00 "Moments in the Studio." 7.15 Talk. 7.35 Folk Dance. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sport. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Maxwell and Morsch Haifa. 9.30 Concert: Mendelssohn Programme: Capriccio Brillant for Piano & Orchestra; Violin Concerto. 10.15 Folk Dances (R). 10.30 Dance Music (R). 11.00 Dance Music (R). 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

[illegible] p.m.

p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.): 12.00 p.m. Readings & News 12.15 Land of Israel. 12.30 News of the Muse.

Tomorrow: 12.00 p.m. News and Programme Highlights. 12.10 Sermon. 12.20 The Week in the Knesset. 12.35 Mekweh Maika. 12.45 Talmud Lesson.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.4, 215, 235 & 320 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.40 Concert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 9.30 News. 9.45 From the World of Music. 9.50 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 a.m. Opening. 6.35 Folk Dances. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Music (R). 8.00 Questions and Answers. 8.30 News. 8.40 Saturday Night Programme. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.96, 24.92, 30.15 & 30.90 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m.

Today: News: News Talk. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Talk. Press Review.

VOICE OF AMERICA: English Broadcasts (16.9, 19.6, 31.4 M.): 1.00-4.30 p.m. Repeated at 8.00-4.30 p.m. on 25.8 & 31.7 M.

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LIVING WITH THE SUN (II)

By Our Architectural Correspondent

NEXT week is midsummer (June 21) and most Israel roofs will absorb about twice as much heat as either the east or west walls of the house and about four times as much heat as either the south or north walls.

On March 21, and by September 21, the east, west and south walls and the roof all absorb about the same amount of heat. In midwinter (December 21), the south wall absorbs more than twice the heat absorbed by either the east or west wall or by the roof. (The north wall is scarcely warmed in winter).

From the above it would seem that we need a roof designed to keep out the sun's heat from February to October, and the wet and cold of winter in the remaining months of the year; we must have east and west walls protected from the sun's heat yet able to exploit it in winter; and we require a strongly insulated northern wall and a southern wall with well-designed glass exposure.

The Roof :

Most of our roofs are made of concrete slabs. The untreated black finish absorbs a great deal of heat, as people in apartments directly under the roof well know. Climate control experiments have shown that there are many excellent methods of reducing the heating properties of this type of roof.

The most effective method was found to be a double layer of white-painted wooden slats (reflecting the sun's heat and creating shade on the roof). These can be removed and stored in winter, leaving the roof exposed to the sun's rays. But this method would prove most expensive and impractical here. Unfortunately, so would other excellent concrete-roof cooling systems, such as anodised aluminium plates, or flooding the roof in summer with a sheet of water about 8 cm. deep—providing the children with an excellent paddling pool besides.

There are many good insulating materials for roof-construction, such as steel wool, rockwool and vermiculite, but in winter these also keep a certain amount of the sun's warmth out of the house. But probably the cheapest method of keeping the sun's heat off your roof is to paint it white. This method, in fact, is second only to the wooden slats system.

Experiments are being conducted here at present by departments of the Haifa Technion as to the best types of roofs for local conditions. It may be that in the future we shall adopt materials other than the concrete slabs used so consistently at the moment.

East and West Walls :

Both east and west walls receive the heat of the sun from a low position in the sky. But in the early morning the air is cool from the night and the eastern sun is not fierce. In the evening, the sun shines through air already heated. Hence the discomfort and unpleasantness of a western exposure in the summer.

However, while the long afternoon sun renders a western wall unsuited to large areas of glass, the cooling winds which come from the west make large western windows essential; for, if they are the small openings towards prevailing winds are a sure way of creating strong drafts within a house.

The compromise would seem to consist in a western wall with a considerable overhang, to shade the walls throughout the day, until the late afternoon) and windows with an adequate adjustable protection against this late sun-shine. Western windows, which take a great deal of wind must fit very snugly. It is not considered advisable here to use sliding windows or doors on a western wall.

Northern Wall :

The northern wall should be insulated against the weather, and built of a strongly insulating material if possible, that is: small glass areas and thick walls. If you are building a villa and plan to have an open fireplace, build it in the northern wall of your living room if you can. The northern orientation best fits the living areas you consider less important—perhaps your own bedroom, or the laundry, bathroom and toilet.

The south wall—once its overhang has been scientifically calculated in the way indicated last week — is the wall where the solar house has its large glass frontage.

But in this solar house we must not forget that heat through reflection — that is, an indirect form of sun heat coming from glare and brightness—can also be trying. Dark colours absorb heat. Light, bright colours reflect it. We should try to avoid bright-light reflecting surfaces around our houses unless these can be shaded from the direct rays of the sun.

Thus, the floors of our terraces, and of our living rooms, too, when these enjoy much sunlight, should not be light enough to reflect the heat, yet not dark enough to absorb it and re-radiate it later. Grey is thus an excellent colour for terrace floors. An excellent grey concrete tile is available here at a price much cheaper than the white tile, which is very attractive but often too bright for comfort in our sharp high light.

Perpendicular surfaces outside your house also reflect light into your rooms. These, too, should be coloured half-way between white and black. Greys and muted pastels are probably the best colours for our buildings, and certainly for the walls of our outdoor balconies and terraces.

In Tel Aviv, as rooms are small, windows large and the glare considerable, indoor walls should also be painted to decrease the glare.

This is the second of two articles).

What They Are Drinking in Moscow

NEW YORK, (NANA)— Booze is in the news in the not-so-sober Soviet Union, says an article in the current issue of "People Today" which reveals that Cocktail Hall, at number six Gorky Street in Moscow, is amazingly similar to many a glittering American bar.

In fact, the newspaper charges, Cocktail Hall is the centre of "a wild, exciting life, filled with many unexpected events." Most shocking of these is the guzzling by teen-agers, including a Communist youth leader, the magazine reports. And, adds Nikita Khrushchev, the Party Secretary, "some heads of farms are drunkards!"

Some of the fancy formulae at Cocktail Hall:

MAYAK ("lighthouse")— vodka base, plus Port wine and cherry jam. Guaranteed to make coloured lights go on and off in customer's head.

TARAN ("battering ram") vodka laced with Armenian brandy, plus a dash charge of peach, plum and apricot brandies. Precise recipe a state secret; precise effect on customer another state secret.

V POLET ("in flight")—Equal parts Benedictine, plum brandy and raspberry liqueur; three ounces per hop. Popular with Soviet airmen. Guaranteed to make temporary airman out of anyone.

KURORTNY ("hangover cure") — Georgian Brandy, chartreuse and madeira, plus a little Soviet champagne. Two dried prunes enhance the cure.

HANDYMAN'S CORNER

Picture Frames

FRAMING pictures with your own hands provides an hour of pleasure, and proves profitable as well, as you save a considerable sum on each frame.

Buy a suitable length of picture frame moulding, obtainable at any glazier's. Cut it to size in a mitre-box which you can easily construct yourself, as you see in the drawing (fig. 1). The box is provided with two 45° slits, used to guide the saw to cut the picture moulding at the desired angle. Note that one side of the box has a projecting head, which is held against the table-rim to steady it while sawing.

After cutting the four sides of the frame, apply glue to the meeting surfaces and tie with a piece of string. Insert small woodblocks between the string and the frame (fig. 2); push them apart towards the corners as far as possible to tighten the string, until the glue sets.

Remove string after 5-6 hours and fasten the corners with thin nails. Buy a cut-to-measure glass, insert it into the frame with the picture, cover from the rear with a piece of cardboard, and secure in place with small nails. The picture is now ready to be hung on the wall. *E.T.*

Next week: handles for your shopping bags.

gardening notes

"A host of ashes and barley, and vines and fig trees and pomegranates . . (Deuteronomy 8:8).

THE pomegranate (*Punica granatum, rimon*) is now in bloom all over Israel. Its handsome scarlet blossoms and scarlet pear-shaped flowerbuds sometimes appear on the same branch with small unripe but very ornamental fruits.

The pomegranate is a large, branching, deciduous shrub or small tree: the short shoots which arise from its branches are often tipped with spines. The flower is supported by a thick, scarlet-coloured calyx (*gavia*), which is tubular at base and has five to seven lobes at the top. There are five to seven wrinkled petals (*tiel hotevet*) and numerous stamens (*shtonim*) borne on thin scarlet filaments (*sirim*) which close the throat of the calyx. In the centre of the blossom the small style (*eli*), can be seen. It is the female organ, crowned by a small greenish stigma (*tsaloket*).

The globular fruit is crowned with the persistent lobes of the calyx, which resembles a crown or rosette. This gives the fruit an ornamental effect which was reproduced in design embroidered round the High Priests robe (Exodus 28:33) and sculptured round the capitals of the pillars in the Temple (1 Kings 7:2). Today we can still see pomegranate motifs on the stones of the ancient synagogue in Capernaum.

The fruit is eaten raw or used to prepare a cooling drink (*asis rimonim*) as in Bible times (Song of Solomon 8:2).

Besides the common scarlet-flowered pomegranate, there are also yellow and white-flowered varieties as well as double-flowered ones. The latter do not produce edible fruits, but are mostly valued for ornamental purposes.

The pomegranate thrives well in any part of Israel. It can be planted with exposed roots in the winter; during the rest of the year, it must be transplanted from a tin.

The pomegranate is generally propagated in the winter by means of hardwood cuttings (*yitharim atsitim*). Like the fig, it need not be grafted. As a hobby the amateur gardener can also grow the tree from seeds, a process which may be interesting, but then there is no telling what variety will appear.

E. FEUCHTWANGER.

BRITAIN'S SWEET TOOTH

LONDON, (OWNS). — For the past year, it appears, the British have been munching, chewing and sucking sweets to beat all known world records. Since rationing of sweets ended some 14 months ago, the nation has been eating more sweets, according to the manufacturers, than any other country at any time in the past. Whatever the deep psychological explanation—and no doubt there are many—the facts are that on the average, Britons — men, women, and children — are now eating about 320 grammes of sweets every week.

Why the British should be so sweet-toothed is hard to say. It is true that — perhaps because cigarettes are so heavily taxed — their consumption of tobacco is considerably less than that of other Europeans and North American countries, and that sweets are the customary consolation of the non-smoker or of smokers who strong-mindedly give it up. The British also drink considerably less alcohol on the whole than either the Americans or the French.

B—Day Preparations

By Eliza

"BALLOONS," said the three year old, "are the whole party."

"Not the whole," amended her sister. "There must be *hagrolot*..."

"And *sofiot* — with mastik balloons (bubble gum!) inside as well as sweets..."

"And a big cake..."

"And a cinema..."

"Make up your mind," I said, putting my foot down firmly. "Only two of these things and definitely not the cinema."

"Everyone, them days," said the six year old, "has a cinema."

I must have had some sort of look in my eye for she added quickly, "Don't start telling about the *mat'beret*. I know and I'm sorry. But I mean the birthdays I go to from my class."

This was true of at least half a dozen of the birthday parties I had attended with her.

"Well," I said, "this party's going to be different."

It was. The party—on a strict budget — could not stretch to *hagrolot* — let alone Mickey Mouse or Laurel and Hardy. (We did indulge in balloons which cost 150 pruta each!)

We tackled the *hagrolot* problem this way; Collected all the scraps of materials, ribbons, strings, buttons and what-have-you in the house. Arranged this treasure trove on table. Also displayed examples of easy-to-make prizes concocted by the family during the week: dolls from pipe-cleaners, kitchen aprons, purses, pen-wipers and etc. The plan was that as the guests came they were to choose the material they wanted, decide what they wanted to do with it, and then do it. Their creations were to go into a common pool —prizes to be competed for later in the afternoon.

"Say it doesn't work!" asked the six year old.

"It will," I said, stoutly, though I had my doubts.

When the afternoon arrived those doubts had taken over. I was petrified. Say, as she had said, it didn't work.

"What's this?" asked a tough young male, holding up a piece of pink silk.

"Ben Gurion's underwear," retorted a second, with unbecoming coarseness, I thought.

Everyone laughed. The success of our party trembled in the balance. Toughie looked at the pink stuff thoughtfully.

"It's just the colour of his face, isn't it?" he said. He sat down. "Is there cotton wool?" he asked me. I rushed to him with cotton wool. "And let me have a look at those buttons." We let him have a long look. "And I want some red ink and some..."

The crisis was over.

The quiet as the children worked was punctuated with chuckles and queer little exclamations and snorts as needles snapped or paints spilled. But the results were splendid. The pink silk had been turned into a splendid likeness of the grand old man himself—under a fluff of cotton wool hair, bright button eyes twinkling. The children were happy.

The only thing which did not go according to plan was the competition for the prizes—each child insisted on taking home his own self-made masterpiece.

"Well," said the seven-year-old that night, "it's nice that the three of us have our birthdays at once. Now she's four and I'm seven and you're..."

"That's enough," I said, putting out the light.

Tomatoes Are Cheaper

By MOLLY LYONS BAR-DAVID

DON'T let the farmer destroy his tomatoes: eat them, can them, pickle them, but let's not waste this wonderful vegetable. The price does come down to where tomatoes can make their appearance in every luscious form from breakfast to a midnight snack.

My standing complaint for 20 years in Israel has been: why can't we have Mason jars with rubber rings to do preserving? Even in the beautiful land of Canada every housewife puts down fruit and vegetables when there is a cheap surplus and prices are cheap. How good it would be, in March and April, to enjoy the tomatoes one had preserved in June! True, we get good canned products in Israel now, and indeed this is a blessing. But what can make up for the pride and price of home-made preserves?

Let's begin with quick dishes. Here are some supper favourites that are long on tomatoes and short on the budget.

SUNSHINE EGGS

You can use very ripe tomatoes for this wonderful dish. Into a hot buttered frying pan put thick slices of tomatoes. Salt and pepper well. Stew on both sides until the tomato is just not raw. Pour beaten eggs over this and keep on the flame until the eggs are set. Turn over into a hot platter. Garnish with parsley and serve at once on toast.

SCALLOPED TOMATOES

This dish is really something! Cut up four cups of ripe tomatoes. Drain off some of the tomato liquor (which you will use in soup the next day, of course). Season with salt, pepper, onion juice (just grate an onion), and a little sugar to taste. Cover bottom of buttered baking dish (or wonder pot) with bread crumbs, cover with tomatoes, and sprinkle top thickly with crumbs. Dot upper crust with dabs of butter. Bake in a hot oven until heated through thoroughly and crumbs are brown.

BROILED SAUTEED TOMATOES

Cut firm tomatoes in halves crosswise. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, brush over with melted butter. If desired, dip in crumbs, egg, and crumbs. Broil or lightly fry. Serve with margarine with fish or meat, or with white sauce or sour cream. Or, if you wish this dish as a main dish, coat with this wonderful devil's sauce:

4 tbsps. butter; 3 tsps. sugar (powdered is best); 1 tsp. mustard; salt, cayenne; Yolk of 1 hard-boiled egg; 1 egg, lightly beaten; 2 tbsps. vinegar.

Mash the butter, add dry ingredients, egg yolk rubbed to paste, egg, and vinegar. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly until thick.

TOMATO CURRY

2 tbsps. butter; 1 tbsp. chopped onion; 1 sour apple, cut in pieces (optional); 1 cup soup stock, any kind; 2 cups diced tomatoes; 1 tbsp curry powder; 1 tsp. vinegar; salt and pepper; 1 cup boiled rice (the real thing or macaroni also).

Cook onion in butter until yellow. Add apple and cook five minutes. Add stock, tomatoes, curry, vinegar and salt and pepper. Bring to a boil. Add rice and cook five minutes more.

BAKED STUFFED TOMATOES

Wipe and remove thin slice from end of six smooth, medium-sized tomatoes. Take out seeds and pulp and drain off most of the liquid. Sprinkle with salt, invert, let stand 30 minutes. Add an equal quantity of bread crumbs to pulp, season with salt, pepper, onion juice and any favourite herbs or green pepper and refill tomatoes with mixture. Place in a buttered pan, sprinkle with buttered crumbs, and bake 20 minutes in a hot oven (or a wonder pot).

with Mushrooms

Stuff with finely chopped mushrooms, mixed with tomato pulp or thick white sauce.

with Fish or Fowl

6 tomatoes; 2 tbsps. chopped onion; 1 cup cooked fish or chicken diced; 1 tbsp. margarine; 1 cup bread crumbs; salt and pepper; 1 egg slightly beaten; Buttered cracker crumbs.

Prepare tomatoes as above. Cook onion and margarine for five minutes. Add chopped fish or chicken, pulp from tomatoes; salt and pepper to taste. Cook five minutes. Add egg. Cook 1 minute. Stuff tomatoes. Place in a buttered pan, sprinkle with cracker crumbs, and bake 20 minutes in a hot oven. Wonderful as hors d'oeuvre.

TOMATO BARBEIT

This dish will excite you and satisfy the hungriest family for lunch or supper or snack. Serve it at parties for a change!

2 tbsps. Butter; 2 tbsps. flour; 3/4 cup tap milk or cream; 1 cup stewed and strained tomatoes; 1/4 tsp. soda; 2 cups finely cut yellow cheese; 2 eggs slightly beaten; Salt mustard, cayenne, to taste.

Melt butter, add flour, pour on milk or cream gradually, and as soon as mixture thickens add tomatoes mixed with soda, cheese, eggs and seasonings. When cheese melts serve on toast at once.

And now for the soups. There are so many tomato soups, all so different. Here are but three to give you some idea of how different these soups can be.

TOMATO SOUP

2 cups water or stock; 2 cups diced tomatoes; 1/4 tsp. peppercorns; 1 bay leaf; 2 cloves; 1 sprig thyme; 2 tbsps. margarine; 2 tbsps. flour; 1 onion; 1 carrot; 1 celery stalk; A few slices of sausage; Salt and pepper; 1 clove garlic.

Dice vegetables and sausage and fry in margarine for five minutes; add flour and spices and herbs and cook three minutes. Add stock or water and tomatoes; cover and cook slowly for one hour. Rub through strainer. Add a wineglass of sherry and serve piping hot.

CREAM OF TOMATO SOUP

This is a dish that takes careful cooking, but it rewards the effort. The caution lies in adding the tomatoes to the milk mixture — and not the milk sauce to the tomatoes (or it will curdle!) Also, have the two mixtures at about the same temperature.

2 cups tomatoes; 1 onion; 1 tsp. salt; 2 tsps. sugar; Salt and pepper; 2 tbsps. flour; 2 tbsps. butter; 4 cups milk.

Cook the onion with the milk. Heat butter. Add flour, seasoning, 2/3 cup hot milk, then the rest of the milk gradually. Cook the tomatoes and sugar. Strain. Add very gradually to the white sauce, stirring constantly. Keep warm until served, but do not boil again or it will curdle.

TOMATO AND CORN

I give this recipe for the folks in Nazareth, the only place in Israel where the shops have been lucky enough to get tinned corn from the authorities. This is a heavenly dish.

1 onion, finely chopped; 2 tbsps. butter; 1 Bay leaf; 8 peppercorns; 1 tbsp. flour; 1 tbsp. sugar; 1 tsp. salt; 1/4 tsp. pepper; 1 cup water; 1 cup canned corn; 3 cups diced tomatoes.

Cook onion slowly in butter for five minutes, stirring constantly. Add bay leaf, pepper, corns and flour, and cook 2 minutes. Add other ingredients. Simmer 30 minutes and strain. For a richer soup, add two slightly beaten egg yolks mixed with 1 cup cream or top milk just before serving.

Well, girls, space keeps me from giving you the recipes for salads, relishes and fritters and what not; so more about tomatoes next week!

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Buyers' Guide
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Completely New

FROM the *H.W.* factory comes news of a new washing machine for the family. The NAXON washing machine is inexpensive, holds up to 3 kilos of laundry, is automatic and best of all can be rolled away into a convenient corner after use. Also available with an electric heating element, the NAXON portable washing machine is constructed on the same "agitator-action" principle as the larger luxury machines. The Israeli patent comes directly from the original manufacturers in the United States.

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Staging A Comeback

FASHION centres round the world report the ever growing popularity of woollen bathing suits. In fact it's a real comeback and ZEDAK LTD., pioneers of knitting fashions have followed the lead with a splendid collection of this old-new favourite — the pure wool bathing suit. Smartly styled women's suits — new in line, cut and colour, men's bathing trunks, with or without a knitted-in rubber thread, and darling children's suits, Zedak bathing suits identified by the famous red and navy label, are found at good fashion shops.

★

Smart Girl

HOW very smart and so secure knowing she does not offend when she's off to the beach in her newest bathing togs. For her legs are so very, very smooth and — perfectly hairless — due of course to her use of DISCRETAN. Smooth, soft, white Discretan Creme is so easy to apply. Follow the smart girls — they do know how important good grooming is — become a user of Discretan Creme today. Available countrywide.

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Has The Hostess Tried It?

IF she hasn't then she should, and right now. Mezeg (Spritz) is the perfect, pleasant, refreshingly, cool drink to serve guests for the whole of the long, hot summer. Use white or red wine, especially prepared by the cellars at Rishon le Zion and Zichron Ya'acov, fill the bottom well of a long glass and add cold soda up to the top. It's a long drink that refreshes and picks up any jaded member of the party. As a hostess it's your duty to serve a "SPRITZ" at your very next party.

★

No Reason For Despair

IF a cocktail spills all over your gorgeous new frock, do just one thing — get it to KESHET just as soon as you possibly can. Never, never try to repair the damage yourself for you'll only make it worse. Only experts will do it right — save the fabric and the looks of your gown. And how about a new shade for a faded frock. KESHET will do it in the season's most fashionable colours. You can rely on Keshet's know-how.

★

Repeating

WE'VE said it before — but we can't help it for we must say it over again and we'll continue to repeat it for the rest of the summer. For it's a cotton year — and again what cottons! The gayest, maddest prints, all shades of blue, soft pastels and darker hues. Some with starchy trim, some to be worn with the new stiff petticoats, and others just soft and dainty. Pick anyone of the beauties of the fine selection at ROVELL'S, Princess Mary Ave., Jerusalem.

★

Hot Tips For Cool Cottons

COTTONS seem to be the craze now, but they do take a lot of laundering. The problem is no problem at all if you keep a box of KLEEN handy. It is unbelievable how it loosens the dirt and brightens the colours. For those white, white linens, without red hands — KLEEN is the answer. It's guaranteed not to contain soda-ash.

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Battle Royal

NOT easy — but bound to be a success if you become a regular user of that tried remedy SHELLTOX, for all those miserable vermin that are here to plague you. Do battle right now — and you will be the victor. A forceful blast of SHELLTOX each and every day will rid you of flies, mosquitoes, roaches and all other insects that come to visit when the heat is here to stay. No let up in the fight — use SHELLTOX regularly and keep your home pest-free.

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So Natural

TO want your children — boy or girl — to play the piano. But in your over-anxiousness don't make the mistake of looking for a bargain that may turn out to be anything but... For pianos are something that only an expert can really know about and be relied upon to give you the benefit of his superior knowledge. R.LEINMANN, PIANOS of Rehov Korazin (behind G.P.O.), 'phone 3761, Jerusalem, is an expert who perfectly reconditions and accurately tests every second-hand piano he handles.

Crowning Glory

ONLY one made it — but 50 lovely girls competed last night for a glory of a queenly crown. Fresh young beauty, with hair so soft and bright to see, they moved graciously past the judges. Blondes, brunettes, redheads — their shining tresses exquisite — each head held high. But no crown more beautiful than the silky, crowning glory of hair shampooed with NECA — Egg Cream of Lanolin — SHAMPOO.

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Inspired Way

"LA BOUTIQUE" brings you the freshest, newest things imaginable for Mary Siedner & Co. have more than a way — they have positive inspiration in fashioning clothes. Light, oh so light and frothy — or simply cut blouses, shirts, frocks or separates — in all manner of cottons, in the season's most satisfying summer frocks. So many charming, practical or exquisitely extravagant numbers, making up your mind will be difficult at MARY SIEDNER & CO., 32A Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.

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Welcome Back !

ANOTHER of those choice pre-war products nostalgically remembered by old-timers is now back with us — SHEMEN'S BABY SOAP. For four years its unbelievable mildness could only be enjoyed by lucky babies (and mothers) overseas. Now we can get it too. And we certainly will — for there's nothing more beneficial for baby's tender skin than SHEMEN'S BABY SOAP.

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Recommended

WE do like it! It's stimulating and so refreshing — this ESPRESSO, Cafe Vienna now serves. Pure, unadulterated coffee, prepared just for you, an ESPRESSO is the perfect end to a meal or that expert pick-up that fills a need at almost any time of the day. Have a quick Espresso at the Bar, or after meals at the CAFE VIENNA, Zion Square, Jerusalem.

★

It Is A Bargain . .

IF it comes from DITA, 13 Rehov Ramban, Tel Aviv. She makes it so easy for you to really dress well and inexpensively for your summer holidays. New summer shirts from IL.4.500, lovely piqué blouses from IL.5.500 — skirt and blouse together, IL.9.900. Charming housecoats from IL.6.500, and smart cotton frocks — a joy to wash and wear — from IL.4.950. The secret of DITA'S good quality and astonishingly low prices — they make it all themselves.

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Summer Seasoning

TAKE it from the people who live in a hot climate — food should be highly spiced during the summer heat. It increases your intake of liquids and helps replace the salt your body loses through perspiration. AROMATIC spices combine the healthy with the tasty. Pure black pepper, paprika or cinnamon — hygienically packed, the boxes have a handy sprinkler top. Join the ranks of all good cooks — ask for AROMATIC Spices at your grocer's, or 'phone 81897, Tel Aviv and ask Aromatic for your nearest dealer.

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So You're Planning a Garden Party?

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and see that we're not kidding when we say that gobs of MATA SALAD DRESSING make all the difference to your favourite summer salads. We don't know which are your favourites of course, but with the wonderful fresh vegetables piled high at the greengrocers, there's no end to the varieties of salads you can make. It's such fun to try out all sorts of combinations using Mata Salad Dressing to blend or top. And for all your cooking and baking — vitamin enriched MATA MARGARINE only.

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LUCKY housewives too — for their nets revealed a catch supreme when they docked in far-off Norway. Now these Frionor Fish Fillets, so carefully processed and cared for, are here, ready for you to start turning out some really grand meals. But don't fish around when buying fish fillet — the name is FRIONOR — ask for it, and be sure to get it. All packets are clearly labelled. It's special in quality, taste and goodness.

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FIGHTER FOR SOCIAL FREEDOM

POWER AND INFLUENCE. AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. By Lord Beveridge. Hodder and Stoughton, London. 443 pp. 30/-.

By ITZHAK KANEV

Poverty, want and the tangle of 20th century social problems are the central axis round which revolve the basic problems of both the individual and the community. William Beveridge has devoted 50 years of hard work, scientific research and public activity to his fight against the ills of society.

But Beveridge is not only a scientist-economist and social investigator. He is also a humanist in the widest meaning of the word. His recently published autobiography is a true mirror of human relations in modern society in general, and of the best possible relations between the leaders of society and the rulers of Britain in particular.

The central themes of the book are "Power and Influence" and "The chief alternative ways by which things get done in the world of affairs," while the history of the life of this outstanding man serves as the frame of a large and imposing canvas.

Apprenticeship

On completion of his studies he went together with some fellow graduates, to Whitechapel in East London where he joined the Toynbee Hall Settlement. This was an institution where young men lived and worked in the hope of being able to help the poor.

Young Beveridge addressed his efforts mainly to a study of unemployment and its victims. Thanks to a small fund granted him for purposes of assistance, he was able to familiarize himself with economic problems at first hand: by man-to-man encounters, by prolonged conversations with the unemployed as well as with employers, and by a systematic collection of material for practical research. In the course of this work, Beveridge asks himself what had gone wrong with economic laws in East London, and, if there was no demand for these men, why they did not either go away or starve and die.

It was then that he arrived at his law of "Under employment and Labour Supply." For Beveridge, the very existence of Toynbee Hall meant a demonstration against a faulty structure of society and against it as though it were sent from heaven.

First Writings

In the first period of his social research work, Beveridge lived mainly from writing for the press. When the influential editor of "The Morning Post" suggested that he become a regular correspondent on social problems, Beveridge argued that he was no journalist. The retort was: "A journalist is not one who writes about everything, but one who is expert in, and intimately familiar with things in which he is most interested"

In 1909 he wrote "Unemployment: A Probem of Industry," his first book on the subject. Five years later he republished it with the addition of a new section which today is considered one of the most important contributions on this subject. Among his other works "Full Employment in a Free Society" (1945) has been translated into many languages, including Hebrew.

From 1919 to 1937 Beveridge directed the School for Advanced Economic and Social Studies in London. During that period he also took part in many Royal Research Commissions and continued to develop his scientific activity. In the First World War, he served his country in the Ministries for Armaments and of Food Supply, and in the Second War, he made a study of manpower problems, fuel rationing, and especially of social insurance planning.

The famous Beveridge Plan, which was born in the Second World War, came to light in the wake of the Atlantic Charter which promised better living conditions, social reforms and social security, as a means to avert future wars. Not many were aware of the fact that this plan was actually the outcome of ideas and programmes the author had already proposed 30 years earlier.

Lord Beveridge

Lloyd George was the statesman who, in his capacity as Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1910-12, implemented Britain's first social insurance plans. He stood by Beveridge to the very last. A short time before his death, he still voted for the Labour motion in Parliament which demanded the implementation of the Report without delay but which was defeated at the time by the wartime Coalition Cabinet.

Winston Churchill drew much on Beveridge's plans and studies when he set out to implement unemployment insurance (the first in the world) back in 1911 as Minister of Interior. Yet, the same Churchill deprived Beveridge of all real influence or, as the latter put it, boycotted him completely.

The main concern of the Report was over-all social security and not just social insurance. Its aim was to liquidate poverty and want once and for all. "Freedom from want and hunger" was not only a slogan, for the Report pointed to the practical measures to be taken in order to ensure every individual the minimum of subsistence. It was this underlying idea that made its protagonist one of the most famous and popular figures of the day in Britain. A popular poll arranged at the time revealed that 19 out of every 20 adults had heard of the Report as it was being drawn up and also agreed that steps should be taken to implement it.

Churchill's Opposition

The attitude of the Churchill Government evolved from a cautious approach to downright opposition and, finally, to outright rejection. A short time after the publication of the Plan, Beveridge was urged by many to stand for election as independent candidate for the House of Commons. But Beveridge declined unless he had the express consent of the Prime Minister, and for that reason he sought an interview with Churchill. This interview never materialized, and so Beveridge cancelled his candidacy.

In a stormy three-day debate the House discussed the Plan. The late Arthur Greenwood, who as Rehabilitation Minister had appointed Beveridge Chairman of the Social Security Planning Commission, had tabled the motion on behalf of Labour, welcoming the Plan and emphasizing the desire of the people to see to its implementation without delay. But Government Members, led by Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declined to support the motion, and even Herbert Morrison, Labour Minister of the Interior, had to refrain from taking a clear stand.

The real reasons for the Government's evasive approach were revealed in Churchill's "The Second World War." Before leaving for the Casablanca Conference the Premier insisted that the War Cabinet refrain from making any promises with regard to anything touching on post-war conditions, including "the Beveridge Plan to liquidate want." Another instruction contained an absolute prohibition against any undertaking in connection with this Plan. True, this took place at a period of bitter fighting, but it would seem that Churchill and his friends were reluctant to put into practice the very principles of the Atlantic Charter which they themselves had drawn up. (It is noteworthy that J.M. Keynes, the great economist, supported the Plan on both economic and fiscal grounds).

From then on Beveridge gave up hope of finding official support for his Plan; he wrote:

> It is clear to me that the Beveridge Plan is no longer my affair and that my old love has ended. I have decided henceforward to devote my time to my new love: Maintaining employment.

Employment Theory

"Full Employment in a Free Society," Beveridge's other outstanding contribution to Social theory and practice, has had widespread influence in his country and abroad. His conclusion is that the solution to the problem of unemployment is not to be found by means of financial aid, but by way of productivity and economic development.

On his return to Britain from a series of lectures in America, Beveridge proposed to the Government to carry out cooperatively the results of his studies on unemployment problems. He met Attlee and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but cooperation was not resumed and the ban against him was tightened.

In those days he became convinced of further deficiencies in the political scene. "Those who lived by succeeding or seeking power," he wrote, "were sometimes too busy, not merely for being wise, but for being as conscious as by nature they would wish to be."

Later on, the Government himself started employment research but, in his opinion, this was no more than an attempt "not to lag behind Beveridge." The two reports came out almost at the same time, during the invasion of Normandy in May, 1944. Of "Full Employment in a Free Society," Walter Elliott wrote in the Observer at the time:

> This is a real report; this is the dynamite word compared to which the whole (official) Social Security Report is only so much flat soda-water.

The British people, who received the Social Insurance Report with enthusiasm, thought that the man who conceived the scheme would naturally be the one to implement it. Not so Mr. Churchill's Government to whom Beveridge was to be kept removed from Social Insurance.

Following the break with the Government, Beveridge no longer hesitated in his decision to stand for Parliament when a vacancy occurred. He rejected the London University as well as the Labour offer to stand for them, but accepted the Liberal candidacy although he was not a member of the Party. In October 1944 he took his seat in the House of Commons, giving up his scientific work as well as his position at Oxford. He now devoted himself to his Parliamentary work, concentrating on Social Insurance and his Plan, though most of his proposals were defeated by the Conservative majority.

On leaving the Commons, Beveridge began to travel and visited many countries. He had by now arrived at a certain measure of resignation which he expressed as follows:

> Fifty years ago those who set out to make a better world might feel, not unreasonably, that the greatest evil needing cure was poverty; 11 years ago in the Beveridge Report I listed five giants for attack—Want, Disease, Squalor, Unemployment and Ignorance.
>
> The world today is a graveyard of millions, of men and women and children dead before their time. The world today looks like a graveyard in another sense — the burying-place of hopes for which so many gave their lives in war. But the human spirit does not die. From all these graves some day human kindness will return to mankind.

NAN RONSHEIM: BLIND MATMAKER IN GEDERA

From the current exhibition at the French Cultural Centre in Tel Aviv

French Diplomat's Play

M. Bertrand de la Sablière is not the first French diplomat to seek refuge from the arduous tasks of his profession in the more pleasant fields of literature.

"Ariane au rocher" (Ariane on the Rock), a play in three acts by the French Consul General in Jerusalem, was read recently at the homes of Mrs. Berl Locker and Mrs. S. Behar, under the auspices of "Le Cercle Litteraire de Jerusalem."

Combining the classical legend with modern means of expression, the play demonstrates the eternal continuity of human sentiments and passions. Lively characterisation, sober lyricism, and philosophical remarks on the problems of destiny are distinctive of this interesting and moving play.

The parts of Ariane and her Athenian rival were impressively read by Mme Raymonde Themanlys and Mme de la Sablière. The other parts found expert interpreters in M. P. Themanlys, S. Behar, and Jean Perrot. Special praise is due to M. Joseph Milbauer's Tiresias.

Much applauded, these drawing room performances made one wish to see the play on the stage, where it belongs. *P.T.*

TWO CENTRES OF GRAVITY

LANDMARKS AND GOALS. By Abraham A. Neumann. Dropsie College Press. Philadelphia. $70 pp.

By JEREMIAH BEN-JACOB

It is not generally known that Moses Aaron Dropsie was born of a Jewish father and a Christian mother who had an agreement not to predetermine the religion of their children. At the age of 13 young Moses became a Jew and his Jewish consciousness increased with the years. Early in the century he became convinced that America would become the centre of the Jews in the world and that it was important to build a centre of Jewish learning "surpassing even the Jewish academies of ancient Babylon or the golden age of the Jews of Spain there." To further that aim he bequeathed his fortune to establish a non-sectarian college for Jewish studies and research in Philadelphia. Dropsie College was founded about three years after his death (1905), with Dr. Cyrus Adler as its first president.

"Landmarks and Goals" is a volume of the selected writings of the present president of the College, Dr. Abraham A. Neumann. It was published by the Governors, Faculty and Alumni in recognition of the services he rendered to the institution during the first decade of his presidency.

Historical Essays

The volume is divided into three parts — History, Religion and Contemporary Issues. Since Dr. Neumann's primary interest lies in the field of Jewish history, the first part of the volume will be of special interest to the scholar.

Outstanding among the historical essays is that on Josippon. In this essay Dr. Neumann seeks to discredit two widely-held views, namely, that Josippon was merely the Hebrew version of Josephus Flavius's "Jewish Wars," and that it was written in the 8th or 9th century and consequently of little historical value. Dr. Neumann demonstrates that the book is a work of the second or third century of the present era and that its author used in addition to the "Wars of the Jews" unique documents and sources that are no longer available.

But of greater interest to the general reader will be Dr. Neumann's thesis that Jewry has had two centres of gravity and that the very nature of Judaism is founded on polarity. In the first millennium of the present era Palestine and Babylon were the centres of gravity *par excellence*. Today they are Israel and America.

America and Israel

American Jewry, Dr. Neumann holds, is cast for the spiritual leadership of the Jewish world. For American Jewry is young, dynamic and has a sense of mission. In the words of Moses Aaron Dropsie, the mission could be accomplished by American Jewry because "we have the men, we have the money and, above all, we have freedom".

Out of Israel, Dr. Neumann points out, came God-consciousness, prophecy, prayer, and mysticism in all its aspects. But no great philosophic texts ever came out of Israel and no code similar to that of Maimonides. The great body of rabbinic literature is the monumental achievement of Diaspora Judaism. The intellectual and universal manifestations will be developed in the Golah.

Dr. Neumann describes himself as a Zionist, however, and he warns against those who underrate the significance of Zion in Jewish history. He is critical, for instance, of Saadia Gaon because he "lacked the warmth and poetic sentiment in his attitude to Palestine" and because his liturgical compositions are singularly devoid of the glow and fervour of the true lover of Zion. Dr. Neumann holds that Saadia Gaon was dominated by the idea that the supreme Religious authority in Jewry should belong to the academies in Babylon and not to the Jewish leaders in Palestine, and that in this he was historically mistaken. For within one century glory departed from Babylonian Judaism, while Palestine experienced periodic revivals, the most notable of which took place in the 16th century and in our present time.

Dr. Neumann's thesis is held by many of the spiritual leaders of American Jewry. It has been strengthened rather than weakened by the establishment of the State of Israel. However, Dr. Neumann fails to demonstrate in what direction American Jewry can be truly creative. Is it its destiny to be merely the transmitter and interpreter of the heritage of the past and of contemporary Israel? Or is it cast for a more significant role? Of such a role there are as yet few portents.

Dr. Neumann holds that religion must deal with nations and not merely with individuals, with international law and ethics and not merely with personal salvation and beliefs. It is manifest that in the historic test-tube of historic Israel, the Jewish genius is more likely to bring about new emphasis on religion and usher in a new epoch of creation than in the mass production, mass education, mass entertainment and grinding culture of America.

From New Judea' to 'Zion'

Two years after Britain had received the Mandate for Palestine, the Jewish Agency began the publication in London of a fortnightly journal, "The New Judea." It was launched by Louis Lipsky, the American Zionist leader, in September, 1924. After a brief initial period, he ceded the editorial chair to Jacob Hodess, then already a well-known journalist.

Only those engaged in Zionist activities in those momentous years can appreciate the importance of "The New Judea" as an authoritative source of information and discussion, frequently supported by contributions from leaders of the movement and prominent English politicians.

Many of these articles appeared later in book form. This tradition was continued in "Zion" which began publication in Jerusalem in 1949.

According to a decision of the Executive, "Zion" has now been discontinued and its place will be taken by a new publication in the United States, under the direction of Mr. Emanuel Neumann.

The 24 volumes of "The New Judea" and the two volumes of "Zion" are not only an indispensable source book of Zionist history. They are, at the same time, a testimonial to Jacob Hodess, the editor and the man. In the last issue of "Zion," Mr. Louis Lipsky pays a generous and well deserved tribute to his devotion and talent, and all those privileged to know him personally will gladly subscribe to every word of this appreciation of a capable, learned and very lovable man. *B.M.*

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Herman Wouk whose "Hamered al Ha-Caine" (The Caine Mutiny, Tversky, IL.4.800) has been translated into Hebrew by Zvi Tal, is a "Yeshiva bocher," a lecturer in English literature at Columbia University, and a Professor of English at Yeshiva College, New York. First published in 1951, this novel earned its author the Pulitzer Prize, ran 16 editions, selling three million copies, and has been translated into many languages, adapted for the stage and filmed by Columbia. I might also mention that Wouk was awarded the 1953 Mizrahi Prize for his activities among the Jewish youth in the United States.

More Translations

Continuing the rounds, we come across Kinsey's "Hitnahaguta ha-Minit shel ha'Isha" (Sexual Behaviour in the Human Female, Ahiassaf, IL.8) translated by N. Ben Ami and Y. Levanon. Rosa Woll offers a collection of legends in the guise of "Mitsmefet Ha'hokhma" (Cap of Wisdom, Dvir, IL.2.800) which has not even been given a chance to appear in the language in which it was written, but was snatched up and translated from manuscript by M. Giora. The illustrations are by Y. Schwerin. And "Naar baal Knafayim" (Winged Boy, Amihai, IL.2.200) is the story of a lad who aspires heavenwards, told by Cornell Makushinsky and translated by Zvi Yashiv.

Army, History and Festivals

For the first time, "Ma'arakhot," the Israel Army publishers group, offers material that has no special bearing on the immediate art of war or professional guidance. "Minhal Tzva'i va'Hagana Leumit" (Military and National Defence, IL.2.500) by John Robert Beishline, deals with army administration. The translation is by the late A. Ro'eg. Another Maarakhot publication is S. Aroady's "Missipurei Hokar Vatik" (An Old Scholar's Tales, IL.1.200).

New original Hebrew works include "Toldot Yisrael Bazman Hehadash" (Modern Jewish History, Dvir, IL. 1.2.800), by the late Prof. Eliezer Rieger. It covers the period from the European holocaust to the emergence of the State, the only comprehensive work on that subject to date. "Lapidim Balayla" (Torches in the Night, Dvir, IL.3-) by Yohanan Tversky, is also historical in nature but more on the imaginative and interpretative side. (The fifth volume of the excellent "Sefer Hamoadim" series (Festivals, Dvir, L.6.500) edited by Yom Tov Levinsky, covers the New Moon, Hannuka and Tu Bishvat. *M.H.*

. . . and Foreign

According to Octavus Roy Cohen in "Borrasca" (Macmillan, IL.4.375) a lucky gold strike is a bonanza and a miss is a borrasca. His hero—or villain—is one of those characters, generally found around the literary goldfields, who think nothing of stealing a friend's gold mine or wife. He gets his deserts, however, ending up "materially in bonanza, spiritually in borrasca." From the literary point of view, this book is one helluva borrasca.

Putnam's, the publishers of "Battle Cry" by Leon M. Uris, (IL.4.935) send out the book with a guarantee of "Terrific!" combined with an offer to give you your money back if you are dissatisfied. I hope that all publishers will imitate this interesting technique — we should be able to read an awful lot of books comparatively cheaply. The novel itself is certainly a dramatic and absorbing tale of the U.S. Marines told by a man proud to have belonged to a hard-fighting unit.

Howard Spring's current sentimental outpouring, "A Sunset Touch" (Harper, IL.4.375) is neatly summarized in the end as "one vibration of happy weeping," an ideal little book for readers who vibrate easily. James Yaffe's "The Good-for-Nothing" (Atlantic, Little Brown, IL.4.375), on the other hand, is a restrained and intelligent novel about two brothers, one of them a wastrel dependent on the other and ruining his life. Out of this unattractive and superficially trite material, Yaffe has constructed a very good novel.

Elias Gilner's "Prince of Israel" (Exposition, IL.4.375) is a curious fictional account of Bar-Kochba. As a novel it fails because of the writer's over-adulation of his superman, but Israelis will certainly find the tale of our heroes interesting reading.

Americans on Themselves

Americans excel at the moment at poking fun at their fellow-Americans. "The Night the Old Nostalgia Burned Down" by Frank Sullivan (Little, Brown IL.3.750) cuts the poor rich Rabbits into many tiny pieces—Mr. Arbuthnot, master of the cliché, must bring blushes to the cheeks of many hard-working journalists. In "Forty Plus and Fancy Free" (Harper, IL.3.750), Emily Kimborough (co-author of "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay") gives us amusing insight into what goes on inside the middle-aged female tourist's Kodak-covered breast.

Ludwig Bemelmans carries on the humanitarian protest on behalf of the poor rich American tourists in "How to Travel Incognito" (Little, Brown, IL.3.750), a record of the artifices by which the spurious Count St. Cuneface supports himself at the expense of guileless seekers after culture. Then there is an excellent collection of anecdotes by Evan Esar, "The Humor of Humor" (Horizon, IL.3.695), together with an interesting analysis—why we find the jokes amusing. *PHILIP GILLON*

Life and Letters

Bergmann Prize

The Hebrew University has established a prize of IL.300 to mark the 70th birthday of Dr. H.S. Bergmann, Professor of Philosophy, whose association with the University goes back to the days before it officially opened. On the occasion of the 80th birthday of the late Ernst Cassirer, the well-known Jewish philosopher, the prize will be awarded, in compliance with the request of Professor Bergmann, for a work on the relationship between language and knowledge according to Cassirer's philosophy.

Regular and research students in all faculties at the Hebrew University are eligible for participation in the competition.

Biblical Play by Reinhardt

"Die Koenige Saul und David," a biblical play by Max Reinhardt, with music by Christian F. Koennecke, an American-born composer living at Schwaz, Tyrol, will be produced in June by students of the Austrian College of the University of Innsbruck, in the new courtyard of the fortress of Kufstein. The receipts will go to the "Kinderdorf" (Children's Village) at Imst, Tyrol.

Censorship in Jordan

Because of its "pro-Israel" presentation of geography and of other "distorted" facts on the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the minister of education has warned the Gobat Mission School of Amman to withdraw the geography book "The World" by Thomas Bickels from its curriculum. There are now 33 books on the official black list.

Crosswords

A new little pocket publication called "Tashbetson," will be welcomed by cross-word puzzle fans. Its 20 pages include a few "Quizes" as well. (Price, 200 Pruta).

Chess

June 18, 1954

Problem No.814

Jac. HABING, Haag
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kf3; Qg8; Rd1, Rh5; Bb8, Bh1, Kh6, Kd7; Pb4, c3. (10)
Kb5; Qe6; Rd2, Rg5; Bd6; Pb3, c4, e7. (5)

White mates in Two

SOLUTIONS. Endgame No. 81 (Saetta): 1.g6 Ke7 2.Kfe4+ Kd6 3.g7 Qa8 4.Kf5 Bc4 5.d5 B:d5 6.K:d5 Qad+ 7.Kfe4! Qe8 8. Kf6 Qe5+ 9.Kg4 Qe8+ 10.Kg5! Qe3+ 11.Kg4 Qf1+ 12.Kf3 Qf1+ 13.Ke3 Qe1+ 14.Kf3 Qh1+ 15.Kf2 Qh4+ 16.Ke1, draw. The secondary variations arise after (a) 1.— Qg8; (b) 1.—Ke6 and (c) 2. Qg8. Problem No. 813 (Haring): 1.Bd3.

USSR-FRANCE MATCH

As already announced the above match, held in Paris on April 17 and 18, has been won by the Russians by 15:1. The following game was played in round 1, board 7:

Game No. 445

White: Geller (USSR)	Black: Nees (France)
1.d4 Kf6	2.c4 e6
3.Kc3 d5	4. Kf3 Be7
5.c:d5 e:d5	6.Qc2 0-0
7.Bf4 c6	8.e3 Kbd7
9.Bd3 Re8	10.e4 Kf8
11.h3 Kg6	12.0-0-0 c5
13.d:c5 Be6	14.Kb1 Qa5
15.K1d4 K:f4	16.Kb5 Qd8
17.Rh6 K:f3	18.g2 K:h6
19.Q:h6 K1:d4	20. B:h7. Black resigns.

TEL AVIV CHAMPIONSHIP:

After the 6th round Oren, Aloni and Smilinger were leading with 5½ points each, followed by Labunski and Weller 5, etc.

JERUSALEM CHAMPIONSHIP:

Present scores: Ron 5 (1), Segev 4½, David 3½ (2), Rittmeyer 3½ (1), Cherniak 3½ (4), Dobkin 3 (4), etc.

NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP:

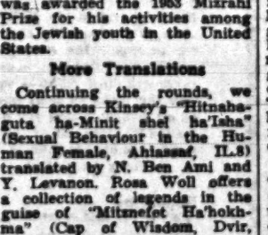
Fourth round: "Lasker" — Ashdod 6½: 1½; "Maccabi" Jerusalem I : "Ha'Ir" — Rishon 5½ : 2½.

Standing: Lasker 7½, Maccabi 5½, Jerusalem 4½, Ashdod 3½, Rishon 3½, Haifa 2½.

I. Shimi, was the Hakoah Tachkemoni championship scoring 8½ points (out of possible 9) in the finals. He was followed by D. Zalman 7½ and I. Grinwald 7. Over 20 students competed in the preliminaries.

The Israel Chess Federation has elected on its last meeting a new executive board composed of Messrs. Berov, Weinstein, Dr. Rosenvald (Tel Aviv), Dr. Matthew (Jerusalem), Schwartz (Rishon Le Zion). The names of the 11-th representative are yet to be announced. A special committee (Dr. Oren, Berov and Dr. Mehlwer) was set to deal with Israel's participation in the forthcoming chess Olympiade in Buenos-Aires.

Stamp of the Week



This is a merry year for the men who design the stamps of Switzerland. One of their big occasions is a national exhibition on farms, forests and gardens, held in Lucerne. So on this stamp a streamlined stalk of wheat is grouped with a geometric-looking leaf and a futuristic tulip to form a centre-piece against a background of forest green.

The stamp is designed by H. Hartmann, printed by the famous firm of Courvoisier and is denoted 25c. Its face-value is 10 centimes and it ranks with those other "specials" at 2/6 in London. Best of the others marks the International football competition this summer.

London Express Service

שביט SHAVIT

PLOT ready for building, for sale, near Carmel Sanatorium, IL.4,000. Flats in Haifa, Mt. Carmel and Krayoth, for sale and to let. GRUNEBAUM, 39 Sea Rd. Mt. Carmel Tel. 4017, 8—2, 3—4.

CALLING All Music Lovers! Concerti, Symphonies, Chamber Music, Opera. Monthly Rates from IL.2.500 THE LONG PLAY RECORD LIBRARY "RUSSCOL" Tel Aviv: "Masyan" Bookshop, 31 Allenby Road Jerusalem: "Hestia" Bookshop, 2 Rehov Hahavazeleth Haifa: Photo Wald, 10a Rehov Nordau Benei Gan: Blumenfeld Bookshop, 21 Rehov Bialik.

TIVON Pension House KEYSER refreshing mountain air, shady garden with deck chairs, excellent food. Full board: IL.6.500 Special arrangement for week-ends.

"ETZION" RESIDENTIAL ULPAN Jerusalem A new course will start at the "ETZION" Residential Ulpan, Jerusalem, on July 4, 1954. Studies will last 5 months and comprise classes for beginners, advanced and higher studies. Boarders as well as non-resident students are accepted. Registration at the offices of the Jewish Agency in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa.

KAITANA NATHAN KFAR SHMARYAHU for children between 4-12 years old First-class kosher food. Large wood & Sea-bathing Individual care Games & Sports

2' A Photo Copy in 2 Minutes DR. BERKES — HAIFA New Address: 11 Reh. NORDAU

THE THIRD DRAWING OF SERIES 1954/ב WILL BE HELD NEXT WEEK MIFAL HA'PAYIS

JACOB JAPHET & Co. LTD.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1953

1953 IL.	LIABILITIES	IL.	IL.
	SHARE CAPITAL		
	Authorised		
	2,400 4% Cumulative Preference Shares of IL.50 each	120,000	
	5,000 Ordinary Shares of IL. 1 each	5,000	
125,000		125,000	
	Issued and Fully Paid —		
	2,400 4% Cumulative Preference Shares of IL.50 each	120,000	
122,000	3,000 Ordinary Shares of IL. 1 each	3,000	123,000
24,000	GENERAL RESERVE		28,000
	FIXED DEPOSITS, CURRENT AND OTHER ACCOUNTS		
	including Provisions for Taxation and Contingencies and Balance of Profit and Loss Account		
3,476,275			4,241,638
3,622,279			4,921,638
	ACCEPTANCES AND GUARANTEES ON ACCOUNT OF CUSTOMERS (per contra)		
1,417,421			1,843,917
5,039,700			6,339,555

1953 IL.	ASSETS	IL.	IL.
338,078	CASH, COIN AND BULLION	312,778	
1,622,494	BALANCES WITH BANKS	2,361,631	2,774,408
100,000	TREASURY BILLS		200,000
	SHARES AND SECURITIES, at cost or Market Value but not exceeding cost price		
370,324	Government Securities	313,911	
102,947	Other Securities	88,287	402,198
58,800	BILLS RECEIVABLE		96,527
968,475	ADVANCES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		1,299,344
	OFFICE FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT —		
1	Nominal Value		1
3,622,279			4,921,638
	LIABILITIES OF CUSTOMERS FOR ACCEPTANCES AND GUARANTEES (per contra)		1,843,917
1,417,421			
5,039,700			6,339,555

On Behalf of the Board of Directors
Dr. A. FRUCHTWANGER
ELISABETH JAPHET

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JACOB JAPHET & CO. LIMITED.

We have audited the above Balance Sheet of JACOB JAPHET & CO. LTD. dated December 31, 1953, and the Profit and Loss Account annexed thereto. We have verified the Cash, Coin and Bullion, the Balances with Banks, the Investments and the Bills Receivable held by the Bank. We have obtained all the information and the explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of the audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Bank, so far as it appears from our examination thereof. The above Balance Sheet and the annexed Profit and Loss Account are in agreement with the books of account and are drawn up in a manner appropriate to a banking business. In our opinion and to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, the said Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the Bank's affairs as at December 31, 1953, and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the results of business of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

BRAUDE & CO.
Chartered Accountants, Auditors

Jerusalem, June 10, 1954.

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	°A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	13	17	28	27
Haifa	69	22	24	25
Haifa Port	67	20	26	27
Nazareth	73	20	27	25
Tel Aviv North	80	17	29	25
Tel Aviv Port	76	20	24	27
Lydda Airport	69	13	31	29
Jerusalem	59	12	30	27
Beersheba	49	14	33	29
Eilat	18	—	39	35

°A) Humidity at 9 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

THE THIRD ANNUAL National Conference of the Hit'achdut Olei Britannia will be held in Haifa tomorrow and Sunday. A reception for delegates will be held at the home of Mr. Landsberger on the French Carmel at 8 p.m. tomorrow.

• • •

A GROUP of 72 Jews from Cochin, including 28 children, arrived by El Al yesterday. They flew from India to Cyprus in a British plane.

• • •

165 HEAD of cattle and 54 horses from Yugoslavia are due in Haifa in the s.s. Nachshon tomorrow.

• • •

AN ISRAEL-FINLAND Society with the object of fostering friendly relations and understanding between the two nations was formed in Tel Aviv last night.

• • •

THE SECOND ISSUE of "Lamerchav," a fortnightly sponsored by the Le'Ahdut Ha'Avoda faction of Mapam, was published yesterday despite a ban placed on it by the Mapam Political Committee last week.

• • •

SEVEN MEN were hurt in a fight at Kfar Manda in Galilee on Wednesday night and were taken to Nazareth Hospital. Police detained 10 persons.

Shitreet Pays Official Visit to Beduin

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — A ceremony reflecting the friendly relations between the eastern Negev Beduin and the authorities was held today. The Minister of Police, Mr. Behor Shitreet, received a silver dagger from the Abu Rebaya tribe in the presence of 16 Sheikhs and 100 notables.

It was Mr. Shitreet's first official visit south of Beersheba. He was accompanied by Mr. Yosef Ben Porat, Director-General of the Ministry of Police, and by the Military Governor of the Negev. The ceremony included a Beduin fantasia.

The host was Sheikh Musa el Atauni.

German Priests Stop Here on Way Home

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday.— Three German clergymen, on their way from South Africa to Rome, arrived from Johannesburg by El Al today. They were given rooms in the hotel to wait 24 hours for the plane on the final part of the journey. Their names were given as Baumeister, Mellier and Wuerstle.

They were given a police guard.

Demands of Municipal Doctors to Be Pressed

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The doctors employed by the municipality here decided at a meeting yesterday to press the general demands of the physicians in public services. The lot of the municipal doctors was even worse than in other services because no pension or provident funds were available for them, it was said.

14 Who Fell At Bridge Remembered

ACRE, Thursday. — A ceremony commemorating the eighth anniversary of the blowing up of the Haziv Bridge, north of Nahariya, where 14 Palmach men lost their lives, was held at the site of the bridge today. A monument in memory of the fallen was unveiled in the presence of bereaved parents.

The bridge is now called, "Monument of the Fourteen."

UJA Cash Campaign Aims at $50m.

The U.J.A. has blue-printed a Cash Campaign starting this autumn with the goal of collecting $50m. from pledges already in hand, Mr. Morris Bernstein and Mr. Joseph Schwartz, the Appeal leaders now in Israel, told a press conference yesterday.

This will mark the resumption of fund-raising after the usual summer halt. Within the next 30 days, $10m. to $12m. should come in as the last instalment of payments to the Consolidation Loan extended by American Jewry. This sum will raise the total Loan to nearly $68m. — far higher than the U.J.A. expected to reach.

Mr. Schwartz termed the Consolidation Loan "the cheapest campaign ever run." It entailed $10,000 overhead expenditure. The U.J.A. spends $3m. annually on organization, representing 9% of its average income. No adverse effect on Appeal receipts had been felt from the Consolidation Loan, but the fund-raisers reckon on a decrease of 9% to 10% in the current campaign, due to an unsettled economic climate in the United States.

Each of the 143 Jewish communities which had been asked to contribute towards the Loan, had responded generously, Mr Schwartz stated.

The Loan involves these communities in a five-year commitment — testifying to the sympathy and enthusiasm demonstrated by U.S. Jewry. Each year 20% of the funds borrowed must be paid back by the communities in the form of a deduction from U.J.A. collections of that year. If any community fails to reimburse the pledge, the U.J.A. has guaranteed, through a collateral pledge, to make up the difference.

Mr. Schwartz noted that besides freeing Israel from short-term debts, the Loan enabled purchase on better terms in the world market, and saved this country millions of dollars in high interest payment. The Loan itself was floated at approximately 3¼% interest.

Serlin Returns

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — Mr. Y. Serlin, the Minister of Health, said today that he had found South American Jewry "whole-heartedly behind Israel." He returned by El Al from a six-week journey to the Argentine, Uruguay, Chile and Brazil today. He was accompanied by Mrs. Serlin.

Mr. Serlin reported a 50% increase over last year in the receipts of the U.J.A. in South America.

Glueck Begins Intensive Survey of Negev

"The so-called desert of the Negev was far more intensively inhabited than has been hitherto supposed, not only in Byzantine, Roman and Nabatean times but even in periods preceding these," Dr. Nelson Glueck stated yesterday on the eve of his departure for the Negev. Dr. Glueck, who has returned to Israel for the third successive year, is planning to spend over two months on the archaeological survey of the Negev, square kilometre by square kilometre.

Dr. Glueck arrived in Israel on June 3 and the following day he was already engaged in the exploration of the Yeroham area. The exploration this season as in the previous two seasons, is under the auspices of the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation and the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion.

During the past two seasons, Dr. Glueck has discovered more than 100 ancient sites going back to the chalcolithic period and reaching down to, through and beyond the Nabatean, Roman and Byzantine periods.

"With the help of the Israel authorities we expect to continue this archaeological survey until we have explored the whole Negev as far as Eilat. There is much reason to believe that the site we discovered last year near Ein Boker is not the only chalcolithic and Bronze Age site which will be found in the wilderness and the hill country of the Negev," said Dr. Glueck.

As a matter of fact, two middle Bronze cities were discovered during last week's survey. This is important as previously it had been thought that these settlements were only around Beersheba.

'Kastner Wanted For Trial' in Cluj

By MACABEE RASKIN Jerusalem Post Reporter

At a meeting in Communist Party headquarters in Cluj in 1945, attended by Liberals and Zionists, it was unanimously decided to try the "Kastner group" as "war criminals." The group was never tried because its members did not return to Hungary. If they had, they would have been "torn to pieces" by the local population, Mr. Yosef Krause told the Jerusalem District Court yesterday.

Mr. Krause, now a cobbler living in Hadera, was testifying in the Greenwald libel trial before the President of the Jerusalem District Court, Dr. Benjamin Halevi.

Mr. Krause, a member of the Communist Party in 1945, said that he had since come "very far" from his early beliefs. He declined to explain in open Court what had caused this change because his "departure from Cluj was connected with such tragic events that the story would harm persons living there today."

To dispel any notion that the decision to try the "Kastner group" was a result of following the Communist Party line, Mr. Krause said that the Communists were not the masters of Rumania in 1945 (Cluj reverted to Rumania after the war) and that the Government contained many Liberals. Only several years later did the Communists initiate a policy of hounding Zionists.

Three Groups

Mr. Krause said that the meeting, which took place in December, 1944 or January, 1945, was called to decide what action to take against those Jews who went to Switzerland on the Bergen Belsen rescue train. It was decided to divide them into three groups: the "Kastner Group," which consisted of Dr. Kastner and four other persons; a second group of 20 persons which carried out the orders of the first, and a third group which could be considered merely "fellow travellers." Only the last group was not to be tried for varying degrees of war crimes.

Mr. Cohen: "Can you deny that the Communists proposed this trial to discredit the Zionists so they would never be able to raise their heads again?"

Mr. Krause: "The Communists were not the initiators of the proposed trial. There was already a precedent among the Zionists. The three Zionists at this meeting said that Dr. Kastner distributed places on the Bergen Belsen rescue train among his family and sent the Zionists to (extermination in) Auschwitz."

Mr. Krause added that the Jewry of Cluj (which was in Hungary in 1944) could have easily escaped to Rumania if they had been warned.

Mr. Avraham Sellman, a translator and author, told the Court that, as a member of the Stern Group, he was asked in 1948 to contact Dr. Kastner who had expressed an interest in joining the organization. After Dr. Kastner heard an explanation of the Stern Group's ideology, which he did not question deeply, he said that it "appealed to his heart" and that he would apply for membership after his return from a trip to Switzerland. During two conversations, Dr. Kastner paid particular interest to the role he would occupy in the movement, Mr. Sellman said.

Mr. Tamir: "Forgive my asking this, but at that time (in 1948) were the ideologies of the Stern Group and Mapai very close?"

Mr. Sellman: "They were never very close." (Laughter in Court).

Mr. Cohen: "If he had expressed a desire to join the Stern Group (after his return from Switzerland) would you have accepted him willingly?"

Mr. Sellman: "Not necessarily. We would have discussed his request."

The first witness called yesterday was Mr. Yosef Katz, a former lawyer of Novborod, Hungary, which was only about four kilometres from the Rumanian border in 1944. The city had about 8,000-10,000 Jews and another 6,000 lived nearby.

After the Germans occupied Hungary on March 19, 1944, the more daring among the Jews could travel to Budapest by simply removing their yellow patches, Mr. Katz said. Telephone connections also existed with Budapest. Despite this, they were never warned that they would be exterminated in Auschwitz. On May 5, 1944, they were herded into the ghetto.

Mr. Katz, who had formerly worked in an Hungarian labour battalion, said that he had tried to warn the populace not to believe the German story that they were being sent to Kenyermezo until the war ended. When he did speak out, Mr. Katz said, Alexander Leitner, the head of the *Judenrat*, said that if he continued to make a nuisance of himself, he would be reported to the responsible authorities.

Bergen Belsen Group

Leitner and one other person were among a select group chosen to board the Bergen Belsen train and thus be spared the fate of the others who were sent to Auschwitz.

At Auschwitz, the witness continued, he was picked for the S.S.-controlled Jewish forced labour battalion which worked in the crematoria and which was itself exterminated after three months work, to be replaced by another. Sixty-four members of his family died in Auschwitz. Later he was picked to work in a tailor shop.

After describing the activities of the Nazi, Kurt Becher, (for whom Dr. Kastner had testified at Nuremberg) Mr. Tamir asked: "Would you have testified for Becher?"

Mr. Katz: "It is an impertinent question." He said that indeed, after Russians took over Auschwitz on January 27, 1945, and the Jews were free to go, he returned to his home town where he was asked to do a similar thing. The wife of a fascist being held for war crimes asked him (Mr. Katz) to call on the prison camp commander and testify as to her husband's "good character."

"I promised," Mr. Katz said, adding that he went to the camp commander and said: "The man deserves to be hanged."

The trial continues today.

Court Rules In Extradition Case

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—French court documents submitted here for the extradition of a resident of Israel are recognised by the Israel courts, even if sworn statements attested by Israel legations are not enclosed, the District Court ruled today.

The decision was given on the application of the Attorney-General to obtain the extradition of Martin Wachskers to France in accordance with the extradition agreement between Israel and France.

In 1952 while residing in France, Wachskers was charged with obtaining 120m. francs from various people in return for the delivery of gold bars or the transfer of the funds to Swiss banks. It is alleged that Wachskers had appropriated the money for his own use and fled to Israel.

The District Court ruled that the complaints of his reported victims before the Juge d'Instruction in Paris and the international warrant of arrest issued by the latter would be recognised by the Court.

MR. MICHAEL WAHBI, 32, Nazareth Magistrate Court Secretary, was yesterday remanded for 15 days by Magistrate Aziz Jarjura on a charge of breach of trust and bribery.

Irregularities in Hospital Construction Cited

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Irregularities in the work done by the Municipality in the Municipal Hospital in 1952 were disclosed today by Mr. Y. Christianasky, former director of the Municipal Maintenance Department, in the preliminary hearing of the case of M. Winnik and M. Biegelman, Tel Aviv officials who are charged with embezzlement and other offences.

Mr. Christianasky testified that he had refused to sign some of the records of the work in the hospital because they itemised works which had not been carried out, and listed workers who had not been on the job.

The hearing of the case will be resumed on July 6.

THE SOLDIER who was travelling in the tender driven by Mr. S. Lavi, M.K., on May 27, when the vehicle hit a worker (who subsequently died) on the Wadi Ara road, is requested to contact the nearest police station in order to testify on the accident.

Haifa Counterfeit Ring Smashed

HAIFA, Thursday. — Police here appeared to have smashed the coupon counterfeit ring which has been flooding the country with chicken and meat coupons. Early this morning they discovered two locations used for printing the coupons in Tel Aviv and Jaffa. Plates and printing apparatus were found, and 10 suspects, including women, have been arrested, the police spokesman stated here tonight.

Previously 70 poultry dealers were detained in the Haifa area alone in connection with the use of the phony coupons. During the past fortnight detectives concentrated on finding the counterfeiters and distributors.

The illegal coupons were mainly for sick and extra rations whose quantity fluctuates. Control is therefore more difficult. Suspicions were aroused when an increasing number of persons with *bona fide* coupons complained that they were unable to receive their rations.

The forged coupons have been passed for at least a year. So far, police have trailed at least 60,000 forged coupons, but believe that many more were used. The coupons were used for obtaining chicken at the controlled price of about IL. 1.500 per kilogram, which was then re-sold at the free price of over IL.5.

General Zionists See Victory Ahead

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The General Zionists expect to return so strong in next year's general elections that no Cabinet would be formed without them, spokesmen for the Party told a press conference here today. The General Zionist national convention, which opens in Tel Aviv on Tuesday, is expected to give the governing body direction whether to continue the Party's alliance with their traditional rivals, Mapai, until the end of the Second Knesset term.

The trend within the Party seems to indicate that "the balance of achievements and failures" in the coalition set-up was "favourable," Dr. E. Rimalt, Chairman of the Knesset faction, said. The "change of regime" which the General Zionists were set on, would be coming "by evolution," he stated.

According to Mr. Y. Tamir, Secretary-General of the Party, there are 83,000 registered members.

STRIKE TO END TODAY

The strike over grading of about 200 Government-employed medical laboratory workers, which started on Wednesday morning, is to end today. The Ministry of Health has agreed to discuss the workers' demands.

Histadrut Body Accepts Moscow Invitation

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An invitation to the Histadrut Association of Cooperative Societies to attend the national Convention of Soviet Cooperatives in Moscow on June 29 was accepted by the Secretariat of Hevrat Ovdim, the Histadrut holding company yesterday.

Mr. Ya'acov Efter, Director-General of Hamashbir Hamerkazi, will go to Moscow for the meeting.

Nations in the West and East are members of the International Cooperative Alliance.

Street Fighting In Nazareth

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH, Thursday. — The premises of the Communist Youth Organization here, were broken into and one person was injured when non-Communist residents clashed with Communist supporters who were advancing on the town hall and apparently intended to cause a disturbance at the Municipal Council Session this morning.

Before the session was to start, Communists asked for a five-minute postponement. When they had not arrived after 20 minutes, Mr. Moshe Ruah, Election Officer for the Nazareth District, opened the session without them. At the request of the Catholic Front members, who observed a religious feast today, the session was adjourned till next Monday.

Meanwhile, a clash had begun in the streets when the six Communist Council members approached with their followers and provoked standers-by. The Communists took shelter in their near-by premises, but the crowd broke in.

A Communist women's delegation immediately called on the Military Governor and the police, asked for assistance and protested against "neglect of duty."

The Military Governor and the former Councillors, who had been invited to the Municipal session, did not attend.

Work Days Allotted For Capital's Jobless

The Jerusalem Municipality, after pressure from the local Labour Exchange, has agreed to hire this Sunday 213 labourers of the 1,600 unemployed. The Ministry of Labour yesterday sanctioned an allocation of 10,000 work-days to the Capital, which involves the employment of 80 men on city gardening works, for six months.

As for the remaining 133 labourers, the Municipality will be obliged to find means of paying their wages. They are scheduled to clean school courtyards, remove garbage and carry out road repairs.

Mr. M. Margalit, secretary of the Labour Exchange, strongly criticized the Municipal Council for delaying building permits to several companies — Rassco, Amidar, Mishkenot — which between them planned to construct 1,000 dwelling units in the Capital. This would give work to jobless, almost all of whom are unskilled.

The Labour Exchange also criticized the Hadassah Medical Organization for repeatedly postponing work on the Medical Centre at Ein Karem.

ZICHRONI NOT IN DANGER — LAVON

"I have met today with the hospital physicians who are caring for Mr. A. Zichroni, and I announce that there is no danger whatsoever to his health," Mr. P. Lavon, Minister of Defence, told the Press last night.

Mr. Zichroni, a conscientious objector, is on a hunger strike.

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United Party Wins Natal Elections

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal, Thursday (Reuter).—The United Party, South Africa's main opposition to Dr. Daniel Malan's Nationalist Government, decisively won the Natal Provincial Council election, it was announced today.

The party, whose main opposition came from its own offshoot organization, the Union Federal Party, won the first 13 seats announced after the election for the 25-seat council.

Cables in Brief

SUBS. — The U.S. Navy has decided to start building two more atomic-powered submarines during the coming fiscal year.

CUBA. — Israel's first Ambassador to Cuba, Mr. Joseph Kessary, arrived yesterday from Mexico. Mr. Kessary will continue to serve as Minister to Mexico.

AMBASSADOR— Rumania moved to consolidate diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia on Wednesday by proposing the name of an Ambassador to Belgrade.

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ARMON-DAVID Tel.20854 Air Conditioned DISPARUE A RIO with NINON SEVILLA
CHEN Air-Conditioned 3rd Week Tense, powerful, exciting... LE SALAIRE DE LA PEUR with YVES MONTAND, CHARLES VANEL
EDEN Famous Polish picture WACUS Best artists participating.
ESTHER You'll laugh. You'll cry. You'll love it. M.G.M.'s The Clown Starring RED SKELTON JANE GREER
MIGDALOR The famous Danish film DE FORKERES UNGE with the cast of "Ditte."
MOGRABI Louis JOUVET, Dany ROBIN, Daniel GELIN UNE HISTOIRE D'AMOUR
OPHIR 2nd week Roberto BENSI, Jean MARAIS in the great musical drama L'APPEL DU DESTIN
ORION 2nd week 3 DIMENSION HOUSE OF WAX Starring VINCENT PRICE, Frank Lovejoy, Phyllis Kirk Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.30 p.m. Entrance prohibited to persons under 16
SHDEROTH Van Johnson, Dorothy McGuire INVITATION Story by Jerome Weidman
TAMAR 7th week SYLVANA MANGANO ANNA A "Forum" Release No Complimentary tickets Continuous from 9.45 a.m. to 1.45 p.m. Evening 7.30, 9.30 Saturday night 8 & 10 p.m. 22th Week
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ORAN Tel. 6017 Second Week FERNANDEL in LE FRUIT DEFENDU (Forbidden Fruit) Based on the novel by George Simenon French speaking—English and Hebrew translations
AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4012 DUE SOLDI DI SPERANZA (Two Pennyworth of Hope) Maria Fiore—Vincenzo Musolini Italian speaking. English and Hebrew translations
ARMON Tel. 4042 Israel Premiere Another Hit from Paramount Creators of "Roman Holiday"! GIRLS OF PLEASURE ISLAND Leo Genn — Audrey Dalton Technicolor
ORLY (Central Carmel) Tel.6202 TONIGHT WE SING Isaac Stern — Erio Pitzu, Tamara Toumanova, Oscar Karlweis Technicolor 2 perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9
EN DOR Tel. 2422 Sun. & Mon.: THUNDERBIRDS John Derek — Mona Freeman Sat. night Theatrical perform. Tues., Wed., & Thurs. FEMMES SANS NOMS Simone Simon — Gino Cervi
ORION Tel. 4020 Israel Premiere FLUNDER OF THE SUN Glenn Ford — Diana Lynn
ATZMON Tel. 2040 MONTANA BELLE Technicolor Jane Russell — George Brent PEER Tel. 2032 Alexander Dumas's THE BRIGAND Technicolor Anthony Dexter (star of "Valentino")
GAL OR Tel. 4207 Third Week SAMSON & DELILAH 2 perfs. daily, 3.30, 6.45, 9 p.m. Mats.: Fri., Sun., Mon.: GREAT MISSOURI RAID Tues., Wed., Thurs.: THAT'S MY BOY
MORIAH Tel. 4270 A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE Vivian Leigh — Marlon Brando 5 Oscars

Jerusalem Cinemas
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EDEN TEL.3828 The startling musical hit! Gene KELLY, Kathryn GRAYSON Judy GARLAND, Red SKELTON Gloria de HAVEN, Virginia O'BRIEN, Lucille BALL in THOUSAND CHEERS in Technicolor also Sun. at 10.30 a.m.
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Starring: JENNIFER JONES
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Snows of Kilimanjaro
Hemingway's best love story
Susan HAYWARD & Gregory PECK
Ava GARDNER

LEO and BEATTY BERGHAUS are happy to announce the birth of a Son at the Imahot Hospital, Mt. Carmel, on June 16, 1954.

RUDOLF and HERTA KATZ cordially invite their relatives, friends and acquaintances to the BAR MITZVA celebration of their son ARIEH, which will take place on Saturday, June 20 (ז' סיון) at the synagogue of Kfar Shmaryahu. THIS IS THE ONLY INTIMATION.

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SECURITY OF THE STATE

BOTH in the Knesset and outside it a good deal of anxiety has been expressed during the past week in connection with the draft bill for the Crimes against the State Law. The opposition, on the left and the right, has drawn horrifying pictures of treason laws used to paralyze political parties, of a muzzled press and imprisoned strikers.

The first point to be noted in this connection is that the proposed law, except for some details, is very similar to the existing law, most of which has been in force since before the establishment of the State. Neither political parties nor individuals have been unduly oppressed during the past six years, the two or three spies whose arrest has been announced do not appear to have had any political contacts here, and the considerable number of cases of internal political violence — from the murder of Count Bernadotte to the bomb that damaged the Soviet Legation in Tel Aviv — could not be brought home to individuals, and nobody was punished.

The opposition claims that it is a "rubber law" open to abuse. It is certainly open to abuse, as most laws are. It is hardly possible to formulate a law for use against organizations planning to usurp power without this instrument, in theory, also being applicable to an opposition party advocating extremist views. But if the State may not move to protect itself until treason has actually been committed, it may well find it is no longer in a position to take action at all.

A further consideration is that while extremist parties may themselves be willing to await the day when they come into power legally, they are likely in an emergency to spawn activist groups. These have no such legal prejudices, and may confidently expect the help, if not the recognition, of their political parents. It may well be that the violent opposition to the new Bill stems from such considerations. No responsible government in this country can blind itself to the fact that there is one opposition party which openly approves acts of political violence committed in the past, and another which has a mental reservation the size of the Soviet Union about Israel.

Most people would wish the State to defend itself if it is threatened from the inside. It can do so, and preserve its character, only if it has an efficient and legal instrument against treason, sabotage and the work of foreign agents. If, for lack of an effective instrument against such crimes, it is driven to use underground means, it ceases to be a democratic government and becomes degraded into no more than a side in a gangster war. There can be no security or freedom for the individual unless the government itself observes the law, and observes it meticulously, even against suspected traitors. Such prosecutions must not be decided *ad hoc* in an emergency by any branch of the police. That is the first step to dictatorship, and the lack of a security law is far more likely to lead to abuse of the individual than the most draconic terms of a published law.

That is not to say that there are not a number of inconsistencies, apparent harshnesses and even absurdities in the present draft. In particular, the public may ask whether it is really necessary to be able to hold a suspect for as long as 90 days without a Court order that is to say, in secret. The paragraph requiring persons knowing of a treasonable act or intention to report this may, if given publicity, cause a spy mania that will obscure issues and hamper investigations. There are other technical and logical flaws that can be removed before the Bill is approved.

Laws similar to that proposed now exist all over the world, and it depends only on the Government in power whether they are used to protect or to terrorize, to defend the state or a regime. To prevent abuse of the security law, Israel need do nothing but make sure it never votes into power a party aiming at dictatorship.

Rheumatic Fever Candidates

By GERDA L. COHEN

THE Jerusalem District Health Office stopped inspecting school premises 18 months ago. It frankly admits: "We gave it up as a bad job; what's the point of forever sending adverse reports to the Municipality, if nothing happens?" In February 1953, the office compiled a list of 60 schools "urgently" needing repairs and more toilets. On the basis of the report, the Cheshin Enquiry Commission toured these schools, and, in the strongest terms, made an interim recommendation for funds.

Accounts kept by the City Treasurer reveal that of IL.37,000 allocated this year for sanitary repairs by the Ministry of Education IL.20,000 have so far been received — and expended — by the Municipality.

After weeks had been wasted in wrangling and acid correspondence between Ministries and local authorities, the City Engineer's department received IL.10,000 and undertook repairs in three schools out of 60. Despite frequent requests, the Health Office has not yet been favoured with details on how the other IL.10,000 was spent.

Musrara Schools

If you want to understand why the Health Inspector is ashamed to continue a pretence of doing his job go to some of the schools in the back-waters of our Capital. Incongruously, Education dominates the barbed-wire frontier slum of Musrara. Agudat Israel has two girls' schools and a kindergarten in one street. Opposite, a former Histadrut school adjoins a kindergarten run by a Protestant Mission. None of these Arab mansions was designed as a school. Twilight shrouds almost every classroom in which — to save expense — a single electric bulb remains unlit. A notice tells the little girls at the Aguda house of learning: "Walk in the light of the Lord." The headmaster is unaware of the irony. A branch of this school, nearby, with 100 registered pupils, does not have a single toilet.

The ex-Labour trend school gave an impression of having struggled with wretched premises to create a decent institution. In snowy caps and aprons, a class was learning to cook food hygienically. Two youngsters were being weighed by a Hadassah nurse in a tiny, scrubbed room redolent of carbolic. Although they were from poor homes, the children looked clean and tidy. In the yard, backing on a mainroad, stood what appeared to be a tumble-down rabbit hutch. It contained three privies without seats, one locked and unusable, all foul and disgusting. No water or disinfectant at hand.

Across the street, a large handsome villa houses the Ministry of Education, which owns two other buildings in the neighbourhood. An official concurred with the Health authorities' opinion that conditions were intolerable, but . . . "we can't throw the children on the street."

Why did the Minister refrain from such sanctions as withholding a subsidy? This question went unanswered. It appeared further that Agudat Israel barred their temples of instruction to "heathen" inspectors from the Orthodox school network. None had set foot in the Aguda establishments since the last academic year. They are notorious by the most unhygienic. Even the Hadassah Medical Organization has withdrawn its School service from a number of these places; health education is a farce where children soil themselves rather than go in the yard.

Hadassah transferred its School service to the Ministry of Health everywhere save in Jerusalem. Here a team of 24 nurses, in the green uniform every child knows, has maintained its routine examinations of primary school pupils in the city. In addition, each child undergoes five thorough overhauls during their eight years of schooling. Cases are referred for treatment to eight physicians employed by the service, and to the School Dental Clinic run by Hadassah.

The department head remarked drily that rheumatic fever was more prevalent among Jerusalem schoolchildren than elsewhere. This might be blamed on sudden changes of temperature; it might also be caused by classrooms clammy with damp in summer, leaking in winter. In several schools, pupils trudge to their desks through puddles in the winter and shiver in wet clothes all morning. The Municipality had no funds to repair a roof.

"The kiddies don't make a fuss if there's a queue for the toilet; they just urinate in the yard; their parents brought them up that way — what can I do?" said a teacher in Geula. This Talmud Tora has one W.C. for 130 boys. At an Aguda school in Baka'a — there is one for 200 boys and girls, and at a kindergarten and girls' school in Geula — one lavatory for 150 pupils. In all these places, dustbins and refuse decorate the playground.

Only in the worst case of wanton neglect—the Beri Katznelson school—did the Health Office actually submit an order to close a school for the endorsement of the Ministry of Education. That was last October. The Municipality promised to mend matters. But 500 boys and girls endured a further three terms in squalor, and not a word from local or central Government. It took a parents demonstration to shake the extraordinary inertia and political pettiness which paralyzed the City Council.

According to the 1953 Education Ordinance, only the Minister may close a school. Experience in Jerusalem has shown that pedagogic considerations — and the prestige of the Education Ministry — out-weigh a health menace. An official noted: "There is no point in spoiling slum urchins with bright, hygienic schools. They would be discontented with their homes — and we should have more delinquency."

"He says now that the Customs is discriminating against different kinds of meat, he has decided to have his sent uncooked."

DUTCH CATHOLICS MUST GIVE UP SOCIALISM

By HENRIETTE BOAS

AMSTERDAM. — AN official 'mandament' (episcopal injunction) issued jointly by the five Roman Catholic bishops in Holland and proclaimed from the pulpit in all Roman Catholic churches on Sunday, May 30, forbids Dutch Roman Catholics to be members of the Netherlands General Federation of Labour (N.V.V.), of the Labour Broadcasting Organization (V.A.R.A.), and of a number of other Socialist and Communist organizations. The holy sacraments must be refused "to any person who is a member of a Socialist organization, who regularly reads Socialist publications or papers, or who attends Socialist meetings" as well as to members of Communist organizations.

Membership in the Dutch Labour Party (Partij van de Arbeid) itself is not yet explicitly forbidden but the 'mandament' calls it 'undesirable.' This is a reversal of the so-called 'break-through' policy of the first post-war years, when both from Catholic and orthodox-Protestant quarters a minority joined the Labour Party, without too much objection from their churches.

The mandament, which has also been published in the form of a 47-page pamphlet 'The Roman Catholic in present-day public life', stresses the need to maintain Catholic unity in every field, even socially and politically. Catholics must be members of Catholic organisations only.

Whereas the ban on membership of Catholics in the Communist Party and Communist organizations is understandable, that on membership in Socialist organizations may at first sight seem surprising. The Labour Party in Holland, while still nearly as large as the Catholic Party (K.V.P.) which has one-third of all seats in the Second Chamber, has long ceased to be revolutionary. Nor has it indulged in any vigorous propaganda activities for quite a long time. Also most post-war Cabinets in Holland, including the present one, have been principally a coalition of Labour and the Catholics.

Labour has even often been accused by its opponents of going out of its way to 'appease' the K.V.P. in order to maintain the coalition. The results of the elections for the provincial 'States' last April did not indicate that the Catholics were losing ground to Labour. Finally, the Catholics are continuously increasing in numbers against the non-Catholic part of the population, by dint of their very much higher birth rate and their lower rate of emigration.

Where They Are Digging

THE Department of Antiquities communicates:

Mr. M. Dothan continued his excavations on behalf of the Deparment at Khirbet el Beitar, near Beeraheba. This site throws further light on the Chalcolithic culture of the Northern Negev in the Fourth Milennium, B.C.E. revealed in recent excavations.

Domed circular pits, belonging to the earliest level of settlement, which seems to have been partly subterranean were discovered during this season. The finds, including pottery "churns" and cornets, basalt bowls, maceheads, bone amulets and pendants, indicate a close relationship to the late phase of the Ghassulian culture and some points of contact with the pre-dynastic Egyptian.

Remains of a building were uncovered in the course of road construction, in the vicinity of Barnea, north of Ashkelon. The building, which was examined by Mr. J. Ory, seems to have been a church; a considerable number of marble columns and capitals were found. The ruins of a chapel, the only remains of which are its eastern apse and some foundations, were unearthed nearby.

Excavation work carried out by the Mekorot company revealed a burial cave at Eyn Nesev near Ein Hanatziv. The tomb, cleared by Mr. N. Zori, contained a mass grave of the second Middle Bronze period. Skeletons could not be recovered, owing to the humidity in the cave; funeral furniture included pottery, a considerable number of bronze toggle pins (almost entirely eaten by rust), some bronze weapons, and three scarab seals.

Mr. Zori undertook a short season of excavations at Mashabi, near Kibbutz Gesher. The remains of an squidial house have been uncovered, in addition to a number of superimposed stone pavements, and several hearths. The pottery and flint implements belong to the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods, and include grey burnished ware.

As part of an archaeological survey of the area, a number of exploratory trips has been undertaken in the Central Negev by Mr. I. Anati of the Department of Antiquities. He was accompanied by Mr. Y. Klein and some members of Kibbutz S'de Boker. In the course of this survey, several hundred incised drawings and grafitti were discovered. The drawings represent animals, hunting scenes, men riding horses and camels, arches etc.; some are accompanied by Nabatean, Thamudic and early Arabic inscriptions. In the course of further explorations, the remains of several small Iron Age forts were found on the line of the ancient road leading from Beer Yeruham to the oasis of Kades Barnea. In addition, an Early Bronze Age settlement was discovered near Nahal Haboker.

Mrs. Claire Epstein continued her work at Susitha. The building examined in the course of excavations proved to be a tripartite chapel divided by two rows of columns, each pair of different stone. A mosaic medallion in the northern apse contained a seven-line Greek inscription, while a second inscription, found in the central apse, is only partly preserved, but bears a date at its end.

Mr. B. Rabani continued his excavations in the ancient baths discovered in Roman Tiberias.

The photographs of the figurine and underground passage in the article, "Ancient Copper" on Page 6 are by Volk.

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TANKER MILLIONAIRE

U.S. Indictment Threatens Onassis

By HENRY FELSON

HAMBURG.— THOUSANDS of spectators recently witnessed the launching of the world's largest oil tanker at the Hamburg Howaldts Werke Shipbuilding Yard. The ship, owned by multi-millionaire Onassis, was baptised by Countess Marian von Bismarck not with the traditional bottle of champagne but with holy water, brought from the sacred well of Zem Zem near Mecca.

The ship received the name "Al-Malik Saud Al Awal," which means King Saud I, the present sovereign of Saudia. With 47,000 tons, the "King Saud I" is 2,000 tons bigger than her sister ship the "Tina Onassis," also built at the Howaldts Werke.

Royal Dimensions

The new tanker is a ship of superlatives. She is 236.40 metres long and 29 metres wide. The funnel is big enough to house a two-storey building. A total of 5,600 steps lead to the 29 tank cabins of the ship, which has stupendous pumps, capable of discharging the oil in less than 24 hours. Like the rest of the fleet of 500,000 tons that Onassis will use to transport Arabian oil, she will fly the green Saudian flag.

The Greek shipowner was present at the launching ceremony together with a Saudi-Arabian delegation led by Trade Minister Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah Ali Reza, the German Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Blucher, and many high-ranking guests.

Last year, when Onassis proudly accepted the "Tina Onassis" from the Howaldts Works, it was the largest tanker afloat. But only a few months later, his brother-in-law, Niarchos, took over the tanker, "Gloire du Monde," at the USA dockyard of Quincy, to beat the record with 45,170 tons. Now Onassis' record as owner of the world's largest tanker may again be short-lived, as reports tell of a new 50,000 ton tanker ordered by his brother-in-law in a British yard.

This year alone, seven tankers of 22,000 tons each were delivered to Onassis by German shipyards. Six more are still under construction at Kiel and Bremen. With his latest acquisition, the shipowner has increased his tonnage to 1.3 million.

This race for tanker records is based on considerations of hard cash. Oil shipping rates have gone down by almost three quarters since Korea. The only chance of competing successfully seems to be by shipping larger quantities of oil in a shorter time. Thus the race for super tankers with luxury-boat speeds springs from no mere millionaire whim.

By A.A. HOEHLING

NEW YORK (NANA). — THE man with the $300,000,000 bankroll who has just obtained a franchise to ship Saudi Arabia's oil fortunes, Aristotle Socrates Onassis, walked down the gangplank of a Greek refugee ship in Buenos Aires 22 years ago. He was 19 years old, friendless and penniless.

He started out as a labourer with an Argentine affiliate of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, then became a night telephone operator. He parlayed little transactions into big ones with plenty of luck plus sheer acquisitive brilliance.

Some say that he made his first real coup by backing a successful whaling expedition — today, his 19 tankers, freighters and whalers fly the colours of some five nations. At any rate, at the age of 25, he was already a millionaire, and a factor to be reckoned with in world shipping. He was also a tobacco importer, held the post of Greek Consul General in Argentina, and spoke six languages.

Onassis bought ships up cheaply during the world depression years, and hit the jackpot when World War II broke out. When he wanted to make his operational headquarters in the bank at Monte Carlo three years ago and the directors of the institution refused to rent him office space, he bought up the bank and the casino for a million dollars as a retaliatory gesture. It was this act which first put the international shipping magnate in the public limelight, and it focused the attention of the U.S. Government on his activities.

Surplus Ship Fraud

He was indicted in February on charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States in a multi-million dollar surplus ship deal. The suit against him contends that corporations controlled by Onassis obtained these vessels after the Second World War by allegedly misrepresenting that they were owned by American citizens. The total value of the ships concerned was said to be $18m. If convicted the Greek - Argentine millionaire could be sent to jail for five years on each of several counts. The ships involved in the alleged fraud were seized, and Onassis came to the U.S. of his own free will "to clear my name." He appeared before the American courts, but he is free to travel abroad until the trial — which may take place a year or more hence — since he posted a $10,000 bond. He calls Paris his home, and that is where his beautiful wife, Athina, lives with their two children — Alexander, 6, and Christina, 3. She herself comes from a ship-owning Greek family: in fact, his father-in-law and his brother-in-law are Onassis' leading rivals in the privately owned international shipping trade.

Owner of other luxurious homes at Antibes and in Montevideo and of several private suites on ocean-going liners, Onassis has been spending most of his time in the four-storey brick building that constitutes his New York home. There he dwells in monastic solitude, save for a housekeeper. He is a generous, generally likable, soft-spoken man, with heavy-lidded eyes that give him an inscrutable appearance.

Although it is not likely that the fines stipulated for the offences he is said to have committed would cut too deeply into his personal fortune, soon to be augmented by the profits of his yearly ten-million-dollar Arabian oil business, Onassis is depressed by the American indictment, and calls himself one of the loneliest and unhappiest men in the world. "It's the toughest thing that ever happened to me," he said.

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Our Office and Library at 27 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv will be closed to the public from June 20 onwards. Our Office will reopen at 66 Rehov Hayarkon (Tel. 26787) on July 1, and our Reading Room at the same address on July 5.
The Lending Library will resume its activities on a date to be notified. Books on loan should be returned to 66 Rehov Hayarkon after June 30.

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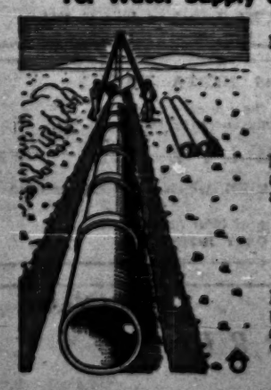
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